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The Flowers of Spring

And How to Grow Them

DUPLICATE



Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds

Flowering and Vegetable Plants, and Nursery Stock

Especially Adapted to

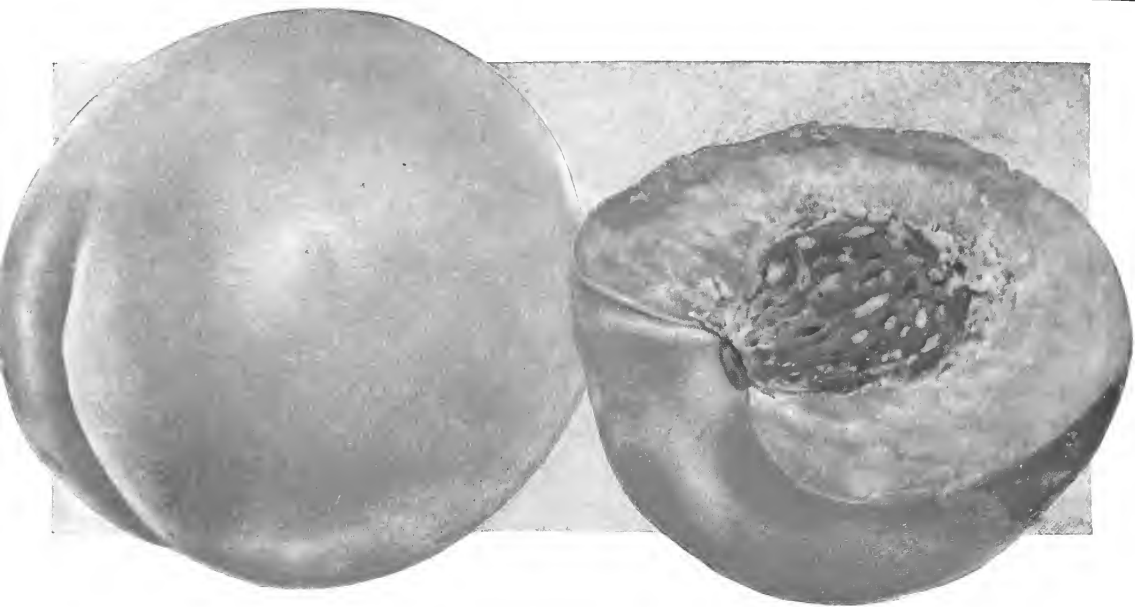
Fall Planting in the South

RUSH PARK SEED CO.

Sept. 15th, 1919.

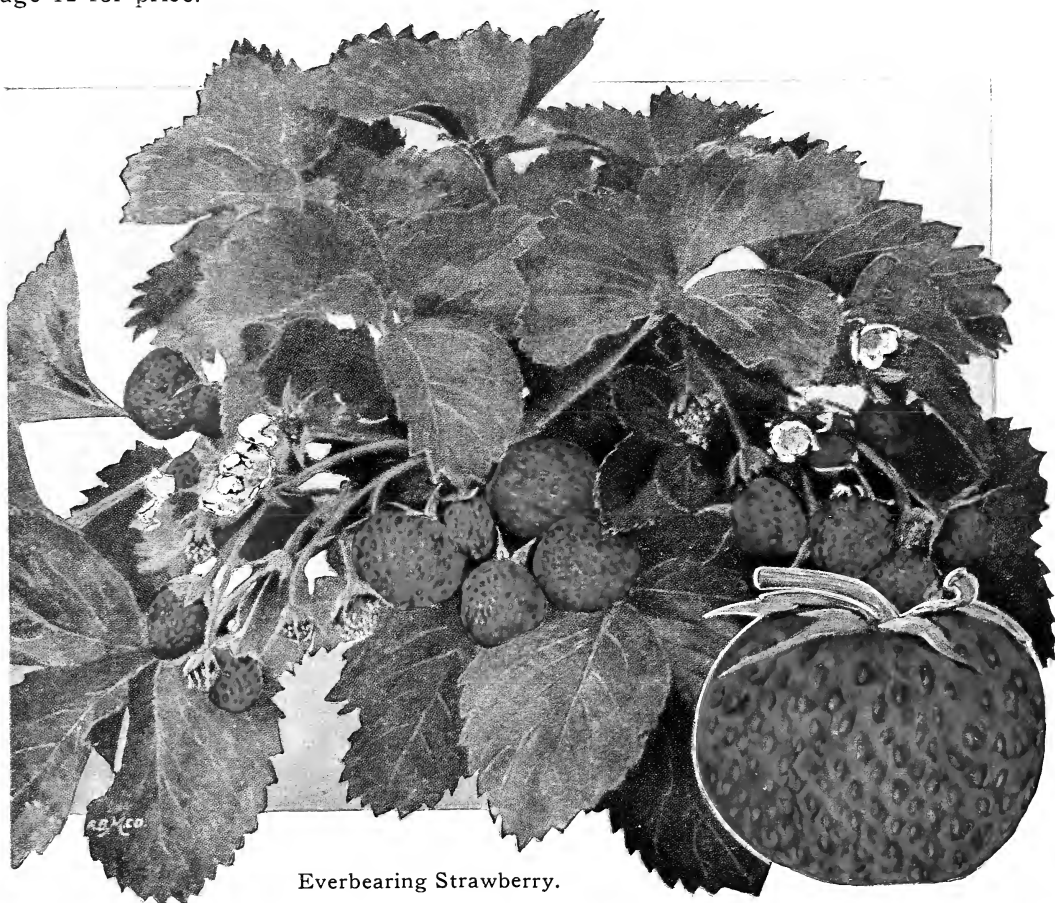
WACO, TEXAS





Elberta Peaches

Probably the widest known of any peach grown. The best commercial sort and most valuable for home canning. Large yellow with red cheek. Freestone. See page 12 for price.



Everbearing Strawberry.

See page 17 for price and description.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

For Fall and Winter Planting



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

The South is fast learning to take advantage of fall and winter gardening. Market gardeners and truck growers have long taken advantage of the wonderful opportunities offered by the climatic conditions of Texas and the Southwest, with the result that this section supplies the North very largely with their winter vegetables. There is no reason why many more private gardens should not be worked to better advantage during the season of the year that is best adapted for growing all the hardy vegetables. Nothing in the following list but what can be grown here in Texas to as good or better advantage in the fall and winter than they can in the spring and summer.

Asparagus

Fall is the best time to start plants from seed.

Texas ought to grow all the Asparagus needed for early Northern market, and no other crop will bring the same returns for amount of labor invested.

Culture.—Many people have an idea that a great deal of mystery is connected with the growing of Asparagus. The best way to start a bed is from seed, for the plants which you raise yourself are better than any you can buy, as a general thing,

and 1-year-old plants will be ready to cut from as soon as 2-year-old plants, as it takes about so long for a bed to get well established, no matter what the age or size of the plants are. Sow the seed in drills about as you would radish or onions, thin to one or two inches apart, keep free from weeds.

The next spring prepare the ground thoroughly and deep, working in as much well-rotted manure as you can. Set the plants in rows about four feet apart and one and a half or two feet in the row. This looks like spreading them out a good deal, but remember the bed will last for many years, and it will not be long before all the ground will be occupied. The crown of the plant should be set about four inches below the surface, keep well cultivated the first year or two and fertilize with a top dressing of rotted manure and common salt, and work it in, early in the spring before the plants have made much of a start.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. There are several newer varieties, but we think none have any greater claims for general favor than the old standby. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Asparagus Plants

The fall is the best time to set out plants—nearly a year's time can be saved. Plants can be set any time between December and April, but the earlier they are put out the better growth can be made the first year. Price of Roots, 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.

Beans

CULTURE.—Beans all require a light, rich, well-drained, sandy loam; if manured it should have been cropped one year before planting to beans, for if fresh, rank manure is used they are apt to go too much to vine. Beans are very sensitive to cold, and for spring planting should not be planted until after the ground has become light and warm. The largest yield will result from planting them in drills about two and one-half or three feet apart, and the plants two to four inches apart in the rows. The cultivation should be shallow and frequent, but never when vines are wet with dew or rain, as it will cause them to rust. Don't cultivate too deep for if the roots are disturbed in hot weather the plants are liable to wilt, causing the blossoms to fall off without producing pods. One pint of seed will plant about sixty feet of drill. For field culture, about one bushel to the acre is required. Plant Beans in September, or even in October.

Dwarf Wax

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. An improvement on the old garden wax, the pods are longer and the bean is not the same shape or color; it is claimed to be more productive than the original. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 30c per lb.

PROLIFIC BLACK. This is a deservedly popular variety, probably as well known as any other. It is second to none in quality. Beans are black when ripe. Large packet, 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., 30c per lb.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. This is one of the earliest and most productive of all wax beans; a favorite with market gardeners; is almost entirely rust-proof; pods are long and showy, of rich, golden color. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

NEW DAVIS KIDNEY WAX. A productive wax-podded bush bean, having clear white seed. Pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. The most productive bush bean of recent introduction. The vine is rustless and vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear white. Stands shipping well. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

Dwarf Green Pod

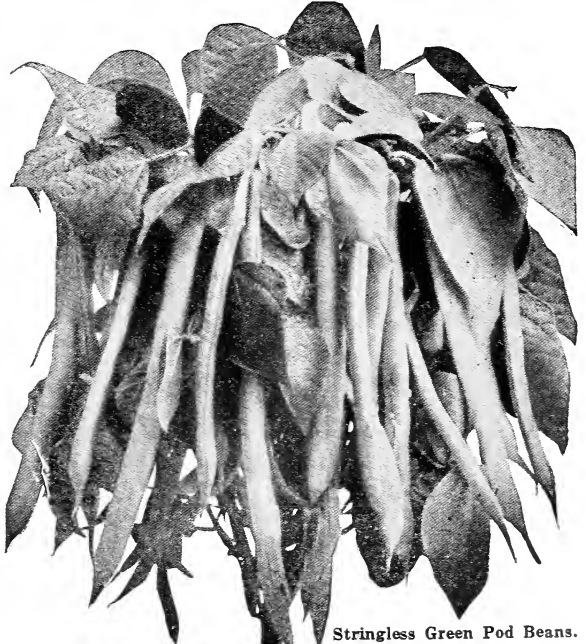
IMPROVED EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE. This is one of the best of all the Green Pod Beans; is earlier than any of the wax sorts and by many is considered of superior quality to them. The vine is more vigorous and hardy than any of the wax pods and will stand more cold; pods are of medium size and tender; beans are pink, streaked with red. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

BURFEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. A vigorous grower, vines spreading and productive. Pods larger than Valentine, fleshy and of fine quality. Seed a fawn color. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

BLACK VALENTINE. A comparatively new sort, is earlier than the Red Valentine. Very productive; round, straight, slender pods. Beans are almost black, but slightly mottled with dark brown. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

REFUGEE OR THOUSAND TO ONE. Esteemed for a late bean, popular for pickling, pods long and cylindrical, bean resembles the Early Mohawk only lighter in color. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER LOTS OF BEANS.



Stringless Green Pod Beans.



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Beets

Culture.—Beets, like all root crops, thrive best in a deep, rich loam. Plant in drills eighteen inches apart, thin to two or three inches in the row. The ground should always be freshly prepared for Beet seed so that the seed will come in contact with the fresh soil, and then press the soil firmly down over the seed. If weather is dry, good results can be had by soaking the seed in warm water over night. Beets are hardy and will stand very severe freezing without injury; for that reason make a desirable fall and winter crop.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. An old and popular sort, of fine shape; a standard for quality. Flesh deep blood-red, top medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP. An improved extra early variety. The roots are globe-shaped, has a small tap-root, tops are reddish-green and small. The flesh is dark red zoned with pink, a desirable early sort; quality fine, especially when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. A desirable extra early sort, valuable for forcing, very popular with market gardeners. The top is small, leaves are dark green mixed with red, leaf stems and veins dark red. Flesh dark red, of the best quality when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD. A well known and standard late sort; one of the best for winter use. Root long and tapering at both ends. Flesh deep blood-red; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD OR SEA KALE BEET. A distinct vegetable, used only for greens. The leaf stems are large, long, and grow in a compact bunch like a well-trained bunch of celery; are a light golden color and of a beautiful waxy appearance. We would recommend our customers who are fond of beet greens to give it a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beets

Culture.—These beets are used for feeding stock. They are easily grown and gathered. If to be cultivated by horse, plant in drills thirty inches apart; thin to six or eight inches apart in the row; cultivate well when small. A yield of twenty to fifty tons to the acre is not uncommon. No one who keeps horses, cattle, or sheep should be without these roots for fall and winter feeding. Their value is shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows and great saving in other feeds.

GOLDEN TANKARD. This is the best of the Yellow Mangels. Roots are large, growing much out of the ground; are short, and do not taper much at top or bottom; tops small. Flesh yellow and white. Price of Mangel Wurzel, oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Cabbage

Cabbage is a hardy plant and thrives best in the cool weather of a Texas fall and winter. The crop should be planted so that it may come to maturity before the dry, hot weather of mid-summer. Plant two and one-half feet apart each way. There is nothing that will respond as quickly to high cultivation as Cabbage. Cultivation should be frequent (as often as once a week) whether weeds grow or not. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 5,000 plants; 7,000 are required to the acre.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. A favorite early variety for both market gardeners and general use. Head is very compact, medium size, pointed in shape. The standby for the main crop of the extra early sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Exceedingly hardy. Very large, sure-heading sort. Head is very solid, pointed, but broad at base. Leaves large, slightly wavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH. An excellent second early variety, producing large heads, which are very solid; shaped like the Late Flat Dutch. This is one of the best for summer and early fall use; quality good, tender and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EARLY DRUMHEAD. A second early, sureheading Cabbage of good quality. The plant is of compact growth. The head is large, thick, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

HOLLANDER, or DANISH BALL HEAD. Quite a distinct sort. Plants medium long stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth. The hardest Cabbage in cultivation; endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD. A large fall and winter variety; head is large, round and solid; a good keeper and of best quality, one of the most popular of late sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

RED DUTCH. Popular for pickling. A very sure header, heads hard and solid; color a deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

ST. LOUIS DRUMHEAD. An extra early strain of the Late Flat Dutch. Under this name it is very popular in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. This is one of the best strains of the Late Flat Dutch, which is the standard late variety among all Cabbage growers. Head large, solid, flat, crisp, and tender; of superior flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS. We can furnish Cabbage Plants for fall or winter planting. Price, 40c per 100; 300 for \$1.00; \$2.50 per 1,000, postpaid anywhere in Third Postal Zone.

Carrots

Carrots, like all root crops, do best in a rich, sandy loam; avoid fresh, rank manure; it is better to have ground that has been well manured and cultivated for a previous crop. Sow as early as possible for early crop, but for winter use the middle or last of September will do; always have the soil freshly stirred before planting the seed, cover about one-half inch with moist soil and press down well over the seed. Start cultivation as soon as rows can be seen and do not let weeds get any start. Thin out to about four inches apart.

EARLIEST SHORT HORN. The earliest variety is best suited for forcing under glass. Has small top, is very small, dark orange in color, globular in shape, about two inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

CHANTENAY. An excellent variety for table or stock. Tops medium size, neck small. Roots thick, uniformly half-long or stump-rooted, deep orange-red in color. Very crisp; tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

DANVERS HALF LONG. This variety is very extensively grown both for market and stock, and is one of the best all purpose Carrots known. Tops medium size, roots large, medium length and tapering evenly to a blunt point, smooth and handsome in appearance. Flesh a deep orange color, tender, crisp, sweet and productive. The roots not growing deep in the ground make it easy to harvest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Cauliflower

The directions for the culture of Cabbage will apply to Cauliflower as well, as it is a member of the Cabbage family.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. This is the most popular with market gardeners and is grown by them more than all other varieties together for forcing or for wintering over in cold frames for extra early crop. It is hardy, sure to make a head of good size, compact and of best quality. It is also valuable for late summer and fall crop. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$3.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT. Does not differ materially from Early Snowball, the best strains of Early Erfurt being almost identical with the best type of Snowball. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$3.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Doz., 25c; 50 for 80c; \$1.25 per 100.

Celery

Celery thrives in a rich, mellow, moist, but not wet, soil, and will do better in land well manured the previous season. For early crop during January, transplant into rows five to six feet apart, setting the plants six inches apart in the row. Cultivate often. When nearly full grown gather the leaves together and draw the earth about them so as to hold them erect; after two or three days draw more earth around them, and repeat it every few days until nothing but the tops of the leaves can be seen. In doing this take care never to disturb the plants when wet or allow earth to fall between the leaves. For fall and winter crop have plants ready to set out by September. Where soil is suitable Celery should prove a profitable crop for Texas.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. Is a fine variety of Celery, one of the best for early market use. It is not, as its name implies, self-blanching, nor is there any variety that does not require to be blanched, but the light golden color of the leaf stems makes it much more easy to blanch. Its beautiful color, fine quality and flavor will make only a trial necessary to establish it in general favor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

BOSTON MARKET. An especial favorite in the eastern market. The bunch is more a cluster of heads than a single large one; recommended for light soil; crisp and

fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN HEARTED DWARF. This is one of the best for home garden; it is second to none in beauty and quality and is especially valuable for home garden on account of its dwarf habit, the work of blanching is much more simple and easy; it is not very dwarf, growing from fourteen to sixteen inches tall; forms a very compact bunch of a beautiful golden color. A remarkably good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

ASK FOR PRICES ON CELERY PLANTS



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Endive

Plant seed in August or September in drills about as you would lettuce, thin out plants to 10 or 12 inches apart. It is blanched for use by gathering up all the outer leaves and tying them together over the center of the plant, or another way is to have a box set over each plant. In a week or ten days it will become thoroughly blanched.

WHITE CURLED. This is remarkable for its beauty more than quality. The best market variety, as the plant is so attractive it brings the highest market price, but is not as tender and is coarser than Green Curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

GREEN CURLED. One of the hardest; beautiful curled dark green leaves; blanches out very white and crisp, quality the best; the standard variety. Leaves are finely divided, giving the plant a mossy appearance. Makes a beautiful show when the centers are blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Kale

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 3 lbs. for an acre. Cultivate the same as for Cabbage.

Seed should be sown from August to October, broadcast, or preferably in rows 18 inches apart, in rich, light soil in rows two to three feet apart. One of the best plants for greens, and besides its eating value, is extremely ornamental in the garden. Frost improves the quality.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Grows three or four feet high, bearing long, rather narrow, plume-like green leaves which are deeply cut and finely curled at the edges. Improved rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

DWARF GERMAN GREEN CURLED. Of dwarf, compact habit, foliage is very much curled and is of very handsome appearance; so much so that it is sometimes grown as an ornament; quality excellent, tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Collards

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN. The true white or green stemmed sort so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for the table or for stock. Forms a large, loose, open head, or cluster of leaves on a long stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves the quality. Sow thick in rows, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high; or sow in rows where plants are to remain, and when well started thin to two feet apart in the row. In the South, sow from January to May, and from August to October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Lettuce

Grow some of the Celebrated TEXAS HEAD LETTUCE in your own home garden.

It does best on very rich, light soil; for outdoor culture sow early in the spring or fall, in drills sixteen inches apart; as the plants begin to crowd, thin out for use, leaving them about six or eight inches apart in the row, where they will develop very fast into large, fine bunches or heads, each one of which will be enough for a small family. In this way you will have all the benefit in the way of succession that you would have by planting several times.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. The plants form large, loose heads; outer leaves light yellowish green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in good edible condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON. Plant large, forming a large, cabbage-like head, very slow to go to seed; outer leaves bright green; inner ones white; tender, crisp, and of the best quality. White seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON. One of the best large varieties for mid-season or fall use. Excellent both for outdoor planting and for forcing. Leaves thin, crisp, smooth. Color bright, light green, the heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Usually heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA. The most popular of the curled or loose heading sorts, grows erect and is one of the best for early use, as it can be used when very young and grows rapidly; color light green, leaves much curled, of very best quality; white seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Big Boston Lettuce.

Onions

Onions do best on old, well-enriched soil that has been used for hoed crops long enough to have the weeds well under subjection. New land will seldom produce a good crop of onions, there being some elements of the soil lacking that are necessary for their best growth. If new land is to be used, fertilize thoroughly with some good commercial fertilizer or with well rotted manure and wood ashes. Onions raised on new land are the sweetest and mildest, but are apt to be soft and run to big necks. Plant in drills 14 inches apart, as that is the distance that most hand hoes work the ground to advantage. If the bed be a quarter of an acre or more in extent the best investment one can make is to buy a hand seeder and cultivator. They are not very expensive and will pay for themselves in two days' work. A very important thing is to get the rows perfectly straight; too much care cannot be exercised in this direction, as it will save an immense amount of hard work in the future care of the crop. Onions are a garden crop and demand the best possible preparation of the land and the highest cultivation.

Grow Bermuda and Prizetaker Onions in your own garden. Any part of Texas can grow them. Follow the same methods of the professional growers and you can raise them in most parts of the South. The Bermuda and also the Prizetaker for commercial purposes are usually planted in a seed bed in early fall and transplanted in the field when the plants are about one-eighth inch in diameter. This, while expensive in labor, saves the expense of thinning that of course is necessary if the seed is drilled in. It also saves largely on the amount of seed required.

ONION PLANTS. We can supply plants of **Bermuda** and **Prizetaker** during the winter and spring. Write for prices.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The best known and most staple of all the Onions. More seed of this one variety is sown west of Chicago than all other sorts combined. Our stock of this seed is exceptionally fine and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. The best onion for field culture, being of good size, fine appearance, very productive, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. This is the most popular market onion for the New York markets; large, globe-shaped, color a purplish-crimson, very handsome, quality fine, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. A large, beautiful, white onion; one of the most perfect globe-shaped; keeps well, fine grained and mild flavored; skin beautiful, color white. One of the best white sorts for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. The only pure white Bermuda Onion, thus making it a ready seller in the retail market. Except in color it is identical with the other Bermudas, having all those desirable qualities of the older sorts combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this variety is always in short supply, as it is a very light seeder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

RED BERMUDA. A very early flat variety, used largely in the South for planting in the fall and marketing in the spring. Is of mild flavor and ships well but will not keep for winter. Color a dirty pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

WHITE BERMUDA. Very early variety, used largely in the South as an early market onion, when the seed is sown in the fall and the onions harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish-straw color, and the shape is flat. The seed we offer is grown in Tenerife, Canary Islands, and is a fine, pure strain. This is the principal variety shipped in crates from Texas early in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

SPANISH KING, or PRIZETAKER. This onion is of foreign origin, but has proved such a success in this country, having been grown here so long, that it might properly be classed with American sorts. Our seed is American grown and will give best satisfaction. Large, globular; straw color; excels all others in beauty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Onion Sets

Choice White Bottom—30c per lb., postpaid.
Choice Yellow Bottom—30c per lb., postpaid.
Choice Red Bottom—30c per lb., postpaid.

By express or freight at buyer's expense, \$20.00 per 100 lbs., 25 lbs., at 100-lb. rate. Sets are sold by bu., 32 lbs. For early fall planting we carry a stock of **White, Yellow** and **Red Bermuda** and **White Pearl** Sets. These are ready about August 20th, and the prices above will apply. All set prices are subject to revision during the season.

Southport Red Globe.

Kohl Rabi

For early use sow in drills 14 inches apart, thin to six inches apart in the row, as they are only at their best for table use when half grown; for succession plant at intervals of a week or two. Do best in a light, rich loam. One ounce will plant 400 feet of drill.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Bulb is small, smooth, and of fine appearance. Best for early table use. This variety has a very short top and forms the ball quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

PURPLE VIENNA. Identical with the above except in color, which is a bright purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Mustard

Used as a condiment, also leaves are used as salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. In the South the seed should be sown in autumn.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Extensively used in the South as a spring salad and for greens. Leaves light green, much crimped and frilled. Seed small, reddish-brown to nearly black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

OSTRICH PLUME. A careful study of the different types of curled mustard has convinced us there is not much difference in them; if anything, Ostrich Plume does not grow quite as large as the Southern Giant Curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LARGE SMOOTH LEAF, or ELEPHANT EAR. A distinct variety with large cabbage-shaped leaves; a valuable sort and deserving of a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Parsnips

Of very easy culture. Do the best on rich, sandy loam, but are not so particular but what they will make a good crop on any good garden soil. Seed slow to start and should be planted early in the spring or fall in drills 14 to 16 inches apart; thin to four inches apart in the row. They are very hardy and will keep in ground over winter, and be improved by freezing.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY. Root medium length, growing all below the ground. One of the best. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill; three pounds to the acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Parsley

Seed very slow to germinate and requires special care. If sown very early in spring in ground that is not too weeds, there will be no trouble in getting a stand. If later same care as for celery is necessary.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. The best and most popular for market and home garden; of compact growth; bright green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

English Peas

Peas do best on light, warm soil. For earliest crop, select some sheltered place, plant as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, cover lightly with about one inch of soil. Smooth sorts will stand earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties. Later plantings should be covered deeper, from two to four inches; deep planting prolongs the season of bearing, and to some extent prevents mildew. Avoid fresh manure or mucky soil, as vines grow too rank and tall. It is always best to keep the vines well picked, for if any pods are allowed to ripen, the young pods will stop forming.

English Peas are a hardy vegetable and thrive in cool weather, will stand considerable frost. For that reason more attention should be given to them as a fall and winter crop. In Southern Texas most peas are planted in early fall and there is no reason why they should not do equally well as far north as Fort Worth.

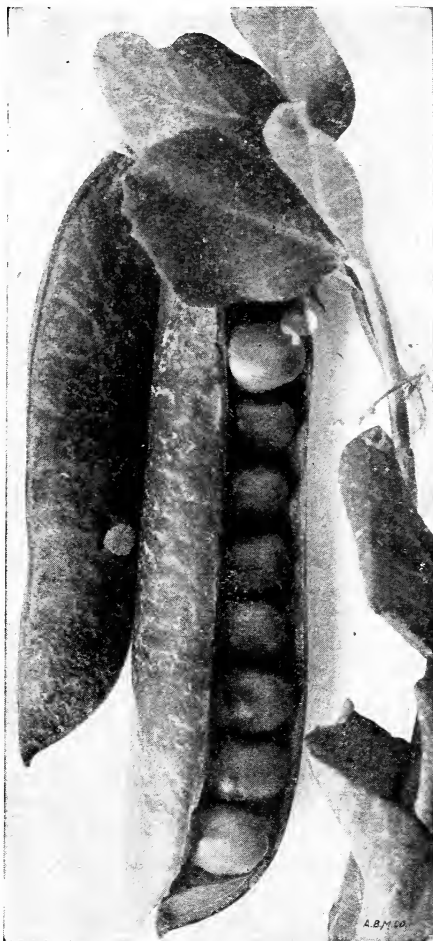
RUSH PARK SEED CO.'S EXTRA EARLY. This is one of the best strains of Extra Early Peas and we can recommend it as valuable for first crop both for family and market garden, ripens very evenly so that the entire crop can be secured in two or three pickings. Grows from 22 to 36 inches high, according to soil and season. Pea of medium size, smooth, white. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

AMERICAN WONDER. Is the most dwarf of any of the wrinkled peas, growing from nine to twelve inches high, vines are stout and branching and covered with well-filled pods. The flavor and quality are unsurpassed. The dry pea is medium size, light green, and much wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Best of extra early Dwarf Peas. Vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, and earlier than the Premium Gem. The sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. A medium sized wrinkled pea. Grows from 12 to 14 inches high. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. Almost as early as the American Wonder, grows some higher, but not high enough to require any support. Our strain of this popular sort is the best and differs little from the Premium Gem. If you could only have one pick out of the list of peas we would advise you to take Little Gem. It is within a week as early as the earliest, grows large enough to be productive, but not so tall as to need brushing, is of the very best quality. To show that it is good and also that it is appreciated, our sales on this variety are equal to any two other sorts combined. Height 15 inches, pea light green, wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By freight or express, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

EARLY ALASKA. This is the best and earliest smooth blue pea, and by many claimed to be the earliest pea grown. Is of good quality, grows two to two and one-half feet high, a valuable pea for market gardeners and market purposes, as it ripens all its crop about the same time. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.



Nott's Excelsior Peas.



Telephone Peas.

BLISS' EVERBEARING. Is fit for use soon after the Gem; continues long in bearing; if kept well picked the season may be prolonged several weeks if weather is not too dry; peas are large, wrinkled, of the finest quality and flavor, vines stout, grows eighteen inches to two feet high. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

CARTER'S TELEPHONE. Vine large, foliage coarse, pods very large, filled with immense peas of best quality; very productive. Height four and one-half feet; pea large, green, wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

LARGE WHITE EYE MARROWFAT. Very popular for late crop both for field and garden. Grows about 5 feet high; pods are large, round and well filled; peas large, smooth, white. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. Same as Fall Gray Sugar, except of dwarfer habit. Height 2½ to 3 feet. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Too well known to need much of a description; is the standard for excellence in quality, is very productive. The most popular late pea, grows four to five feet high, seed light green, large, wrinkled. Large pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lb. lots, 30c per lb.

April 28th, 1919.
I received my tomato plants today and am well pleased with them. Your plants are the best I ever ordered.
SMITH LEMLEY, Ranger, Texas.

April 29th, 1919.
I received my plants all right and am well pleased with them and am sending you another order. I must say I never had plants sent as quickly as I got them from you, and I am so well pleased with all I have received.

MRS. B. A. BELT, Bennington, Kans.

Radishes

Grow Radishes During the Fall and Winter.

There is no vegetable more easily grown or better known than this. Any fair garden soil will produce good Radishes. They are hardy and should be planted early in the spring or fall, in drills fourteen inches apart; thin to two or three inches apart in the row. For a succession of Radishes plant a week or ten days apart during early spring. Radishes must grow quickly and they require bright, warm, sunny weather to insure best results. Cool, wet, cloudy weather often causes a failure of the crop, the plants all growing to top and the bottoms being like a stick. Good seed is also an important factor.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, round, deep scarlet, turnip-shaped Radish. Grows very quick, crisp, tender and fine flavored; desirable for forcing or outdoor cultivation; one of the best for first crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP. A handsome, very early sort; skin a bright scarlet, with a white bottom and top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAK-FAST. A very popular variety on account of its beauty and fine quality; color a bright pink, tipped with white, olive-shaped or oblong; grows very quick, and one of the best for first early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. A quick-growing variety, desirable either under glass or outdoors. Tops small. Roots slightly olive-shaped color rich, bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CHARTIER IMPROVED. Shape long, but thicker than the Long Scarlet; color bright scarlet at top, shading to white at the bottom; is of remarkably fine quality, keeping crisp, sweet and tender until it is an inch or more in diameter. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET WHITE TIPPED. One of the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet Radishes known. Roots mature in about twenty-five days from time of planting and continue in good condition until full grown, when they are as large in diameter but a little shorter than Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Spinach

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and begin thinning out the plants to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide.

LONG STANDING. An improved round seeded variety, combines all the good qualities of the ordinary kinds and has the additional one of being much longer fit for use before running to seed. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

BLOOMSDALE. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

By express or freight, 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.50, for any sort of Spinach.

March 20th, 1919.

The Parsley plants received and were in fine condition. You may expect more orders from me. I like your promptness.

MRS. SAM SMITH,
Blum, Texas.



French Breakfast Radish.

CINCINNATI MARKET. Very similar to Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved, but deeper red in color and remains in condition for use longer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ICICLE. The earliest of the long white summer Radishes, of most excellent quality. Tops small. Roots pure white, slender, very smooth, five or six inches long. Flesh very crisp and tender. Also adapted for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

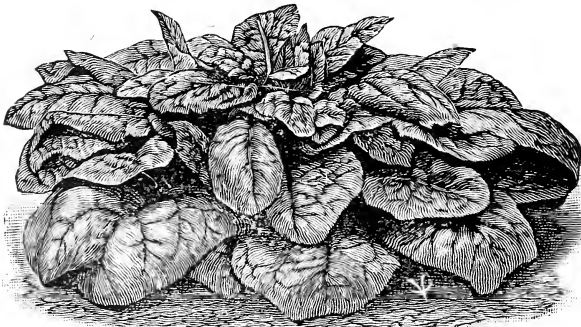
EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Color a bright scarlet, shape long, early, of best quality, and a deservedly popular sort for both home and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER. The largest of all Radishes; roots grow ten or twelve inches long; a good keeper, quality fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER. Skin black, flesh white, crisp, tender, pungent and high flavored; one of the hardest, a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ROSE CHINA WINTER. Bright rose-colored skin, flesh white, of the finest quality; root medium long, largest at the bottom end. This is one of the best for fall and winter use; a favorite market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

LONG WHITE STRASBURG. Medium length, shorter than the White Naples, thicker and more tapering, both skin and flesh are pure white, fine grained, sweet, tender and brittle, retaining these qualities when quite large, at the same time it is of good quality when young and small, thus covering a long season. One of the most popular of the white sorts for late spring and summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.



Spinach.



Scarlet Globe Radishes.



Icicle.

Turnips

It scarcely requires any direction for the culture of Turnips. If they have half a chance they will grow without any culture. For early garden use plant in drills fourteen inches apart as early in the spring as possible, thin to four inches in the row. For winter use they are usually sown broadcast during the latter part of August and make their growth in the fall.

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock, and serve to keep them in good condition.

We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative. This whole-

some vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

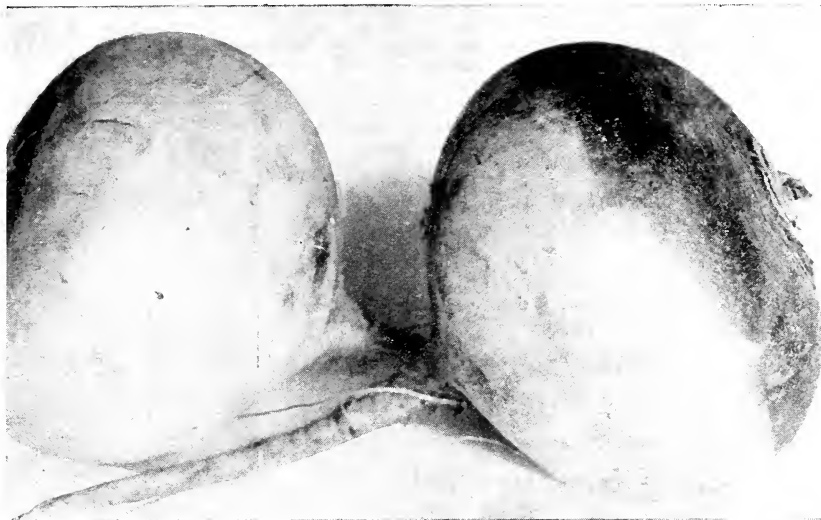
GOLDEN BALL. One of the most delicate and sweetest of all yellow fleshed Turnips; grows to good size, globular in shape, flesh solid and tender; a good keeper and one of the best of all Turnips for table use. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE. Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top of the roots, which is carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Flesh fine grained and well flavored, of very rapid growth. Desirable for fall and early winter use. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. One of the most productive kinds; in good rich soil the roots frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped; skin white and smooth. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SEVEN TOP. Grown extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. As it does not produce a good root, it is only recommended for the tops. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

YELLOW STONE. A popular yellow fleshed variety; fine for table use; flesh tender, sweet and solid; one of the best keepers. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown usually for stock feeding. Roots of large size and globular shape; skin clear yellow, except the top, which is tinged with green. Flesh fine grained and sweet. Keeps well and is a good cropper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PRIZE, OR DIXIE. A greatly improved Seven Top that produces a large, symmetrical turnip besides its abundant leaf, and the top formation makes it equally as valuable for turnip greens. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. This is the old standby, more of it being sown for main crop than any other; almost as good as any for early and unsurpassed for late use; flesh white, of good quality for the table. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH, OR WHITE TOP STRAP LEAF. In all respects the same as the Purple Top Strap Leaf, except the top of the bulb, which is a greenish-white instead of purple. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE EGG. One of the best for early garden use, as well as for winter; egg-shaped, pure white, of the finest quality; top grows quite large and it will require thinning out further apart in the row than most other sorts. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

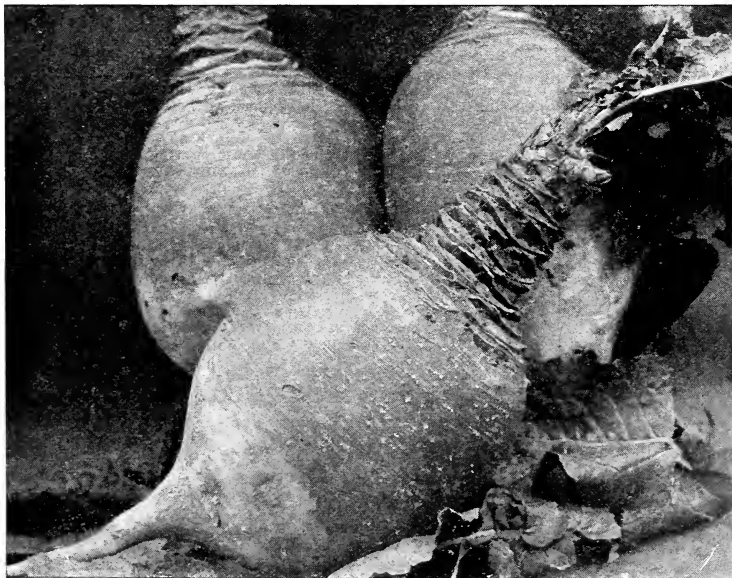
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. The handsomest and most salable Turnip. As a profitable sort for home or market it is unsurpassed. It is a large, rapid-growing sort, with globular shaped roots. Flesh pure white. The skin is white and purple, the under portion being white and the top bright purple. On account of its shape it will outyield any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Rutabagas

Rutabagas are grown for stock feeding as well as for table use. They should be treated the same as turnips, only should be planted a little earlier. The roots frequently grow to enormous size.

For the South they should be only planted in the early fall. Of late this variety of turnip is being planted largely in Texas. They require a longer season to make than turnips.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. A very popular and standard sort; has a short neck and a small top; bulbs grow to very large size; flesh yellow, fine grained and of the best quality; is one of the most desirable varieties in cultivation. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga.

Flower Seeds for Fall Planting

"The culture of flowers is a creed like any other. It is really the shorter catechism written in quaintly illuminated type—the larger catechism being the whole earth, which never has been learned even by the wisest man."—CORRA HARRIS.

These Flowers are All Recommended for Fall Planting

The mild winters of this section of the South make it possible to winter over most hardy annuals and all the perennial flowers. Plant in the fall and get the early spring blooms! In severe weather it is well to protect with a light litter or some light covering.

Bellis Perennis

DOUBLE DAISY

The Snowball. Pure white, double. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c, postpaid.

Extra Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c, postpaid.

Dianthus, or Pink

An old and popular favorite. It really deserves all its popularity, for it is a most magnificent flower. While classed as an annual, it is biennial in the South, and the second year is even better than the first. Grows about one foot high, can be used for borders or bedding. Give a sunny location.

Snowball. Double white. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c, postpaid.

Fireball. Blood-red flowers, and makes a striking contrast with Snowball. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c, postpaid.

Hollyhock

Hardy perennial. Erect growing plant, 5 to 8 feet high; makes a fine background for flower garden and is desirable for planting along a wall, fence, or building. No garden is complete without a row of Hollyhocks.

Fine Mixed. Both single and double. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c, postpaid.

Larkspur

Hardy annual, much improved by careful selection during the past years. Are now a really beautiful flower, and no flower garden is complete without them.

Emperor. Mixed colors, of branching habit, 30 to 40 flower spikes from a single plant. Flowers double, very bright and showy. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c, postpaid.

Dwarf Rocket. Mixed, about 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c, postpaid.

Tall Rocket. Mixed. About two feet high. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c, postpaid.

Perennial Larkspur

Delphinium Hybridum. Beautiful, hardy border perennials with noble spikes of handsome flowers, very useful for cut flowers, etc.

Formosum. The old favorite dark blue with white center; 3 to 4 feet high. Very vigorous, free-flowering, and one of the best. Per pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c, postpaid.

Cardinale. Very beautiful strain, with large, handsome flower spikes of bright scarlet; height, 4 feet. Per pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c, postpaid.

Pansies

This beautiful flower needs no description. We have taken special pains to secure the very best stocks from the best American and European growers.

Extra Fancy Mixed—A very choice mixture of best large flowering sorts from a leading European grower. Per pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$4.00, postpaid.

Choice Mixed—What we use in our regular pack for store trade, an unusual quality of seed for the price. Per pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$2.00, postpaid.

PANSY PLANTS

After November 1st we can supply fine seedlings of Steele's Mastodon Pansies in mixed colors. The plants will bloom by February or March. A trial of them will prove their worth. For November and December shipment the price is 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. After January 1st we will have to charge 20c per dozen and \$1.00 per 100 additional. Order in November and give your plants the benefit of being set out early.

Pansies will stand any amount of cold. Early set plants will bloom all winter in Texas.



Sweet Peas.

Phlox

Phlox, we are told, is a native of Texas. It is a hardy annual about one foot high, a profuse bloomer, flowers brilliantly colored, blooms all spring and summer.

Unrivaled Mixed Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. A fine mixture of large flowering sorts. Per pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., \$1.50, postpaid.

Stock, or Gilliflower

An old time favorite. No garden is complete without a row of these beautiful flowers. It is another flower that has been greatly improved by selection the past few years. The winter flowering varieties are specially valuable for the South, and are sure to become a general favorite. These winter Stocks for winter flowers should be planted in summer or early fall. They bloom in about 15 weeks from seeding.

Ten Weeks Stocks. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c, postpaid.

Brompton, or Winter Flowering. Mixed. Pkt., 20c, postpaid.

Sweet Peas

Culture.—The Sweet Pea is a hardy plant, even a considerable freeze will not injure it. For that reason it can be planted in the fall in the latitude of Central Texas. In fact, we are of the opinion that only by fall or early winter planting can real success be secured with this flower, and for the best results they should not be planted later than January. Sweet Peas must have a chance to develop a strong root growth during the cool, damp weather of our Texas winters if they are to resist to any extent the heat of summer.

Choice Eckford Mixed. Made up of the best Grandiflora sorts. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Choice Spencer Mixed. The Spencer type of Sweet Peas represents a great improvement in this popular flower. They are strong growers, blossoms are larger, the standards are large, round, with waved or fluted edges. The wings of the flowers are also waved and large size. Flowers usually bear four on a stem, the stems are long, making them valuable for bouquets. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Verbena

Another deservedly popular old favorite, easily grown and valuable for color effects. Used for borders or for bedding, also desirable for window boxes.

Choice Mixed. The sort usually sold for store packet; a good mixture, and one that will give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c, postpaid.

Unrivaled Mixed. A mixture of best named sorts. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c, postpaid.

Mammoth Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c, postpaid.
Separate Colors—White, blue, or scarlet. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c, postpaid.

Spring Flowering Bulbs

Hyacinths

Hyacinths are the most popular of all spring bulbs; no other flower can take their place either for garden or house culture. Even with indifferent culture they give satisfactory results, and to careful treatment they respond delightfully.

DIRECTIONS

For Outdoor Culture.—The ground should be well spaded and manured with well rotted compost and bone meal. If possible, it should be prepared a few weeks before the bulbs are planted. Set bulbs about six inches apart. In heavy, damp soil, they should be two inches and in lighter soil four inches deep, that is, covered with that much soil. They can be planted any time during the fall and early winter. The perfection of the blossoms depends almost entirely upon the strength of the root formation; for that reason they should be planted early enough to give ample time to be thoroughly rooted before it is time for them to start their growth. In this latitude they should be planted as early as November if possible, though fair results can be had if planted a month later.

For House Culture they should be planted about ninety days before the blossoms are wanted, and for the first six weeks should be kept in a dark place so that the bulb will get properly rooted before sending up its flower spikes. It is recommended by some to take the pots after planting and bury them in dirt to a depth of six or eight inches, leaving them there till the roots are developed fully and the sprout is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the bulb. Five inch pots should be used for large bulbs. For soil use rich loam, leaf mould, and a little sand. Put some broken pots or stones in the bottom of the pot for drainage. Fill lightly and press the bulb down into the loose soil until only the tip remains above the surface. After they are brought up to begin their growth, water freely, especially after the blossom starts, being careful not to wet the blossom spike.



Dutch Roman or Miniature

These are small-sized bulbs of the ordinary Dutch Hyacinth; are especially adapted for growing in pots, bowls, pans, or flats, or for outdoor culture in compact groups, and should be treated just the same as the large Hyacinths, both for indoor and outdoor culture. They are mixed double and single. We have the following colors: Blue, Pink, White, Yellow, and Blush White. Prices, 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 70c per dozen; \$5.25 per 100, all postpaid. If to be sent by express at purchaser's expense, 7c per dozen can be deducted from the dozen price and 25c from the 100 price.

Dutch Hyacinths

As there are about 400 named sorts of Dutch Hyacinths, it would be difficult for any seedman to keep a very complete line of them, but about all most of our customers want is to have the colors separate. We only attempt to handle them mixed, and the following separate colors: Rose, Blue, White, Pink, and Yellow. These are choice large bulbs and will make fine flower spikes. Our prices are very low for the size and quality of bulb furnished.

Prices, 10c; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen, postpaid. \$6.00 per 100, not postpaid.

White Roman

Each bulb sends up three or four graceful flower spikes instead of the one larger spike sent up by the Dutch Hyacinth. The bulbs are small and light colored. Flowers borne on slender spikes, very delicate and beautiful. Early and much used for forcing.

Prices, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.25 per 100, all postpaid. If sent by express at purchaser's expense, 7c per dozen and 25c per 100 less.

March 3rd, 1919.

I sent you an order the last of February for Cabbage and Tomato plants. Received the plants in good condition. They are looking fine and I am well pleased with them.

J. B. HANCOCK.
Gustine, Texas, Box 353.

Feb. 27th, 1919.

One of my neighbors praises your seed so highly, I wish you would send me a catalogue as I wish to try some of your plants and seeds.

MRS. J. M. BRYAN, Anna, Texas.

Narcissus

The Narcissus or Daffodil is becoming more popular every year. It is hardy in every way and thrives most anywhere. For naturalizing in woods and fields nothing equals them. When once established they multiply rapidly and in a short time cover tremendous areas; are equally desirable for pot culture for winter flowering. Three or four bulbs in a 5- or 6-inch pan or pot will with their exquisite gold and silver blossoms brighten the dull winter and early spring months.

The Narcissi are unsurpassed for delicacy and gracefulness of form and one never becomes tired of their soft, beautiful colors. All that they ask is that they be allowed to remain undisturbed, and they will increase in size and beauty year after year.

Chinese Sacred Lily, or Chinese Narcissus

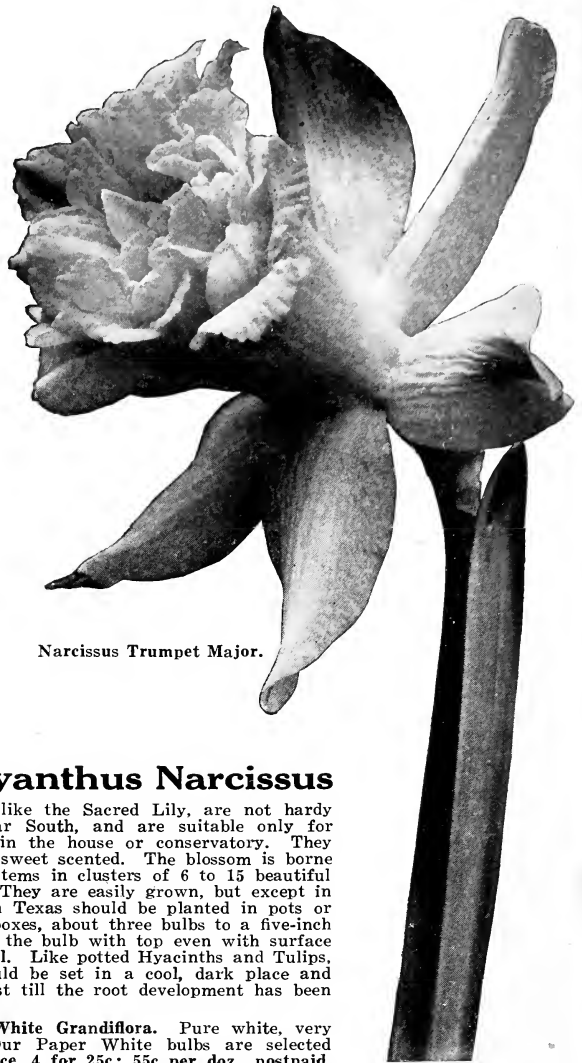
This is undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory and popular bulbs for house culture during winter. In the house they are usually grown in shallow glass bowls in gravel and water. It does not require expert care, and anyone can grow them successfully. We have a fine stock of large, nice bulbs.

Culture.—The Chinese Sacred Lily belongs to the Polyanthus family of Narcissi and like others of that family are not hardy, being only suitable for house and greenhouse culture. By some it is considered desirable to grow them in glasses, planting them in water with sand and coarse gravel. Grown in this way they make a very pretty and ornamental parlor or home decoration, and they make a very satisfactory growth and bloom if grown in this manner, but they can be planted in any good soil in pots or window boxes and will make stronger growth than if grown in water. The outer skin of the bulb gets tough by being exposed to the air, and it will help the sprout to get through if the bulb is carefully slit with a knife around the point, great care being taken not to cut the sprout.

PRICES, 20c each, 3 for 50c, postpaid. By express at purchaser's expense, \$1.60 per dozen.



Chinese Sacred Lily.



Narcissus Trumpet Major.

Polyanthus Narcissus

These, like the Sacred Lily, are not hardy except far South, and are suitable only for growing in the house or conservatory. They are very sweet scented. The blossom is borne on long stems in clusters of 6 to 15 beautiful flowers. They are easily grown, but except in far South Texas should be planted in pots or window boxes, about three bulbs to a five-inch pot. Set the bulb with top even with surface of the soil. Like potted Hyacinths and Tulips, they should be set in a cool, dark place and kept moist till the root development has been made.

Paper-White Grandiflora. Pure white, very early. Our Paper White bulbs are selected size. Price, 4 for 25c; 55c per doz., postpaid.

Yellow Paper White, or Grand Soleil d'Or. Petals yellow, cup orange-yellow. Very early and fine for forcing. Makes a good companion for the Paper White. Price, 4 for 25c; 55c per dozen, postpaid.

Large Trumpet Narcissus

These are the most beautiful and elegant of all the spring flowers. Are hardy and best for outdoor culture. Any good garden soil that is rich but has not been recently manured will do. Neither fresh nor rotted manure should come in direct contact with the bulb. Good drainage is necessary. Plant the bulbs about three to four inches apart and about five or six inches deep to the bottom of the bulb. Plant early in the fall if possible and cover with a few inches of rich compost, which should be raked off about the middle of February to give the growing plant a chance to get through. They will do well for two or three years without replanting. Plant in masses for the best effect. When the tops ripen after flowering the same ground can be planted with some annual flower during the summer.

Golden Spur. Extra large, rich sulphur-yellow, early and desirable. Price, 10c each; 6 for 55c; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred, postpaid.

Trumpet Major. A large deep yellow Trumpet Narcissus. Our bulbs of this sort are extra large size. French grown. Price, 5c each; 6 for 25c; 45c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

Double Narcissus or Daffodils

These are the true Daffodils. Culture the same as the Large Trumpet Narcissus, but they do not run out like them if left long in the ground, but even continue to increase if undisturbed for a number of years.

Von Sion, Mammoth Double Nose. A beautiful golden yellow. Petals and trumpet of the same color. The Double Nose are extra size and each bulb will send up two or more flower stalks. Price, 10c each; 6 for 55c; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred, postpaid.

Freesia Refracta Alba

One of the most desirable flowers for early winter. It is not hardy and only for culture in houses or conservatory. For the home window Freesias are much recommended; will be in flower six weeks after the growth of the bulb starts. It does not require the same time for root formation as most other bulbs. Good drainage is important. Our bulbs are choice and run in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The flowers are white, though in the best collection there may be a very small per cent of yellow. Price, three for 10c; 30c per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred, postpaid.

Jonquils

A very graceful plant, grows about a foot high, with dark green, glossy, rush-like leaves. The flowers are very fragrant. The bulbs are the smallest of the Narcissi family, but will produce two or three large blooms to each bulb. The Jonquil is perfectly hardy and will last for years after once planting. They also make a good plant for house or window box. If grown in pots, plant at about the rate of 5 or 6 bulbs to a 5-inch pot.

Single Yellow. A rich deep yellow, sweet scented. Price, 4 for 15c; 35c per dozen; \$2.25 per 100, postpaid.

Double Yellow. Golden-yellow, very double. Flowers borne on tall, graceful stems. Price, 4 for 15c; 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred, postpaid.



Jonquils.

Lilies

The South should make more than they do of this Queen of flowers. They are easily grown, and in this section most varieties are hardy enough for general and outdoor culture. The sorts we list are a few of the more desirable for that purpose.

Culture.—First secure the bulbs as early as possible before they have dried out, because if they become dry and shriveled much of their vigor is lost, and if too much dried out before planting, may lay in the ground till the next season before growing. New bulbs are ready for sale by the latter part of September. A heavy soil is not suitable but can be made to answer by a good mixture of leaf mould, sand and gravel. It should be rich, yet manure, even if well rotted, should not come in contact with the bulb. Can be applied as a top dressing. Good drainage is necessary, a gentle sloping hill furnishes an ideal location. Partial shade is better than a too sunny exposure. The bulbs should be planted six or eight inches deep, according to the lightness of the soil, and the ground should be thoroughly spaded and prepared to twice that depth. For the best effect, plant in groups, though single plants are beautiful and well worthy of cultivation.

LILIU HARRISII. The Bermuda Easter Lilies are of the earliest, a profuse bloomer, very fragrant. A favorite of florists to force for Easter decorations. Color, pure white. Price, bulbs 7 to 9 inches in circumference, 35c each; six for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen, postpaid.

LILIU CANDIDUM. Also called the Madonna Lily. Snow white flowers with heavy yellow stamens. Resembles the Easter Lily and is better adapted for all conditions of outdoor culture. Price, bulbs 7 to 9 inches, 35c each; six for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

LILIU GIGANTEUM. Japanese Easter Lily. Resembles the Harrisii, but grows larger and is about two weeks later. Price, bulbs 7 to 9 inches, 35c each; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

LILIU AURATUM (Japanese Gold Banded). One of the finest and most popular of the hardy garden Lilies. Flowers large, white dotted with crimson, with clear cut gold band running through the center of each petal; very fragrant. Price, 8 or 9 inch bulbs, 35c; five for \$2.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

CALLA LILY (Calla Aethiopica). White Calla, or Lily of the Nile. Valuable as a house or window plant, and in most of the South is hardy enough for successful outdoor culture. In South Texas this should be as easily grown as in California, where it grows luxuriantly and is much used for bedding, as a hedge, and to make a line between different residence lots, around hydrants or unsightly objects, in damp places and as borders around fish or lily ponds. Grown readily from bulbs. Partial shade and plenty of water and manure are essential. Large bulbs, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 20c each; 2 for 35c; \$2.00 per doz., postpaid.



Lilium Candidum.

NURSERY STOCK

It is Best to Plant Early

As soon in the fall after the tree or plant becomes dormant is the safest time to transplant it. If planted early the tree has all the winter months to become incorporated in the soil, and is in condition as soon as growing weather comes in the spring to start on its new career just the same as if nothing had happened. A very large part of the risk of transplanting is avoided if done early.

Therefore Order Nursery Stock Early!!

Only by ordering early can you be sure of getting what you want.

Nursery Stocks are Short and Prices are High, but never would the same given quantity of farm products buy as much Nursery Stock as now. A Bale of Cotton will pay for more Peach Trees now than it would three years ago.

ORDER EARLY. Prices will be higher, and many stocks hard to get before the season is over.

Now is the opportune time to improve the Looks and Value of your Home, or Farm. Reduce the Cost of Living. Increase the Pleasures of Life by having Your Own Fruits for your Table, and save sending away your hard-earned Cotton Money for what you can easily produce yourself.

GENERAL CARE OF TREE—Most any soil will do. It should be deep plowed and the hole for setting the trees made large so as not to cramp the young roots. Fill in with good soil, shake it well in among the roots and press it down firm. Water well at setting. All trees and plants should be set a little deeper at transplanting than they grew in the original plat.

CULTIVATION—Trees need as much cultivation as any crop, and you can as well expect to grow Corn or Cotton without it as a young orchard. The ground between the trees can be set with berries or planted to some garden crop such as Peas and Beans, Melons, Peanuts, Potatoes, etc., or even Cotton. Grain crops and Corn should not be grown in an orchard.

Peaches

Set them 16 to 20 feet apart. We list them according to earliness and give the time they will ordinarily ripen in Central Texas. Price of all Peaches except where noted:

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 foot trees	\$0.35	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 foot trees	.50	5.00	40.00
4 to 6 foot trees	.75	7.50	60.00

May Peaches

ALEXANDER. Highly colored, flesh a greenish white, productive and vigorous. Very desirable on account of earliness; about May 25th. Freestone.

GREENSBORO. Follows close after Alexander and nearly as large. Flesh white, very juicy. Red cheeked. One of the most prolific of early sorts. Desirable market sort on account of beautiful appearance and large size. Semi-cling.

MAYFLOWER. The earliest peach known. A beautiful red peach, being red all over. The tree makes a thrifty, upright growth, is very prolific. The fruit should be thinned as it is apt to set too heavy. Fruit is good shipper, which makes it especially valuable.

June Peaches

MAMIE ROSS. About June 10th. A large white fleshed, red-cheeked, productive peach. One of the best for family or market. A semi-cling.

CARMEN. Almost identical with Mamie Ross, except that it is a freestone. Skin very tough; flesh tender and white and of fine flavor. One of the hardiest in bud. Profitable market variety. Free.

GOVERNOR HOGG. Large, white with blush. Flesh white, tender, juicy, highly flavored; red at pit. Semi-cling.

July Peaches

FAMILY FAVORITE. A medium white fleshed, large, juicy peach, red-cheeked, very fine quality. Ready about July 1st. Should be extensively planted. A freestone.

ELBERTA. Best known peach and the one that made Texas peaches famous in the markets of the North. Large, yellow flesh, deeply colored. Of finest quality. A good keeper and shipper. About July 15th. Freestone.

MIXON CLING. Large, skin yellowish white with red cheek. Flesh creamy white, melting, juicy, and rich; highly flavored. Cling.

ELBERTA CLING. Much like the Elberta in quality and appearance. As good a shipper and keeper.

August Peaches

MIXON CLING. White with red cheeks, sure bearer, of the best quality. Is one of the best for preserving or for sweet pickles. About August 10th. Clingstone.

SALWAY. Large, yellow with marbled cheek. Flesh firm, yellow, sweet and sugary. Late showy market sort. Free.

WHITE ENGLISH. Large, creamy white with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. Quality of the best. A reliable sort for home use or orchard planting. Cling.

September Peaches

HENRIETTA. A magnificent yellow peach of the largest size, brightly marked with crimson. Hardy, prolific, always finds a good market. Ripens about September 20th. A clingstone.

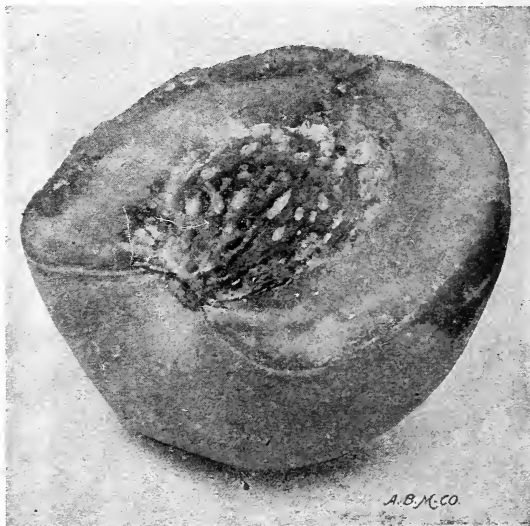
HEATH CLING. Fruit very large, with pointed ends. Skin creamy white with faint blush. Flesh very tender and juicy and with the richest flavoring. Quality of the best. Cling.

October Peaches

STINSONS. One of the best very late peaches. Red-cheeked, yellow flesh. A very sure bearer. It is especially valuable for West Texas.

OCTOBER BEAUTY. Medium, white, of excellent texture and quality. One of the best late peaches. Cling.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing, but on all orders for \$10.00 or more we will prepay express charges. Orders for less amount will go express collect. If wanted by parcel post send additional for postage.



Mayflower Peach.

Pears

One of the profitable fruits for Texas. Long lived, sure and heavy croppers. The fruit always finds a good market. Plant 16 to 24 feet apart. Some sorts should be well cut back for a few years to induce them to spread out. The planting of the Pear is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. Like apples, the range of varieties is had in good eating condition from August until well into the winter. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it high rank among fruits. Blight is the only serious trouble and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches.

Prices	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft. trees	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft. trees .....	.75	7.50	60.00

BARTLETT. The great commercial Pear of the West and the quality of the entire country; where it succeeds well, nothing is better. Ripens in July.

GERBER. Hardy, a rapid grower, resembles the Kieffer in appearance, but is of much better flavor. A splendid coming variety. About a month earlier than Kieffer and has been proven a success all over Texas.

LE CONTE. Another of the successful Pears of the State. Fruit large, skin smooth and pale yellow. A good table sort, as the fruit comes nearer getting mellow on the tree than most any other.

KIEFFER. This is the best known Pear in the South, and is planted more than any other, or perhaps than all other Pears in the Gulf States. It is the commercial Pear of this State, from the Panhandle to the coast. Mr. Faulkner, here at Waco, has perhaps six thousand trees and men who have gathered fruit for him have estimated that some of the trees will bear twenty-five bushels of fruit in favorable seasons. We have never known this pear killed by blight. It is one of the finest of our ornamental trees, and with its stately form, its dark glossy foliage all summer, and its wonderful profusion of bloom in spring, it is well worthy of a liberal planting in any yard in either city or country.

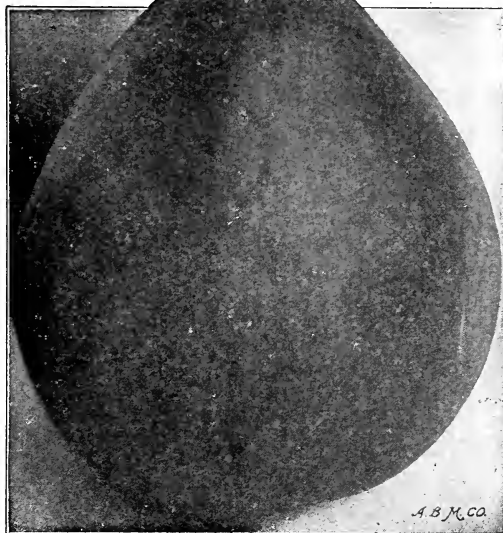
Apricots

Price—	Each	Per doz
2 to 3 foot trees	\$0.50	\$5.00
3 to 4 foot trees .....	.75	7.50

Apricots, unlike peaches, do not want to be planted where they will be cultivated. It is better to plant them in a back yard or in some odd corner about the place. They make a good shade or ornamental tree, but if planted in the orchard where cultivation should be given, they are apt to bloom too early in the spring, with the result that they are killed by frost, and the trees seem to thrive better and live longer if not planted in the orchard. We list but one sort that seems to be best suited for this section.

CLUSTER. Originated in Texas and is a seedling of the hardy Russian variety. It is claimed the original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old. Fruit of excellent quality, medium size, yellow with occasional spots of red. This sort does not bloom as early as most sorts and not liable to be caught with frost.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing, but on all orders for \$10.00 or more we will prepay express. Orders for less amount will go express collect. If wanted by parcel post send additional for postage.



Kieffer Pear.

Plums

If Plums are selected properly for this country, they are about as sure to fruit and are as satisfactory as any of the fruit trees. Many sorts are unfitted for this climate, but our list comprises only those that have been thoroughly tried out. By proper selection of varieties the fruiting season can be extended from June to September.

PRICES, unless quoted specially:

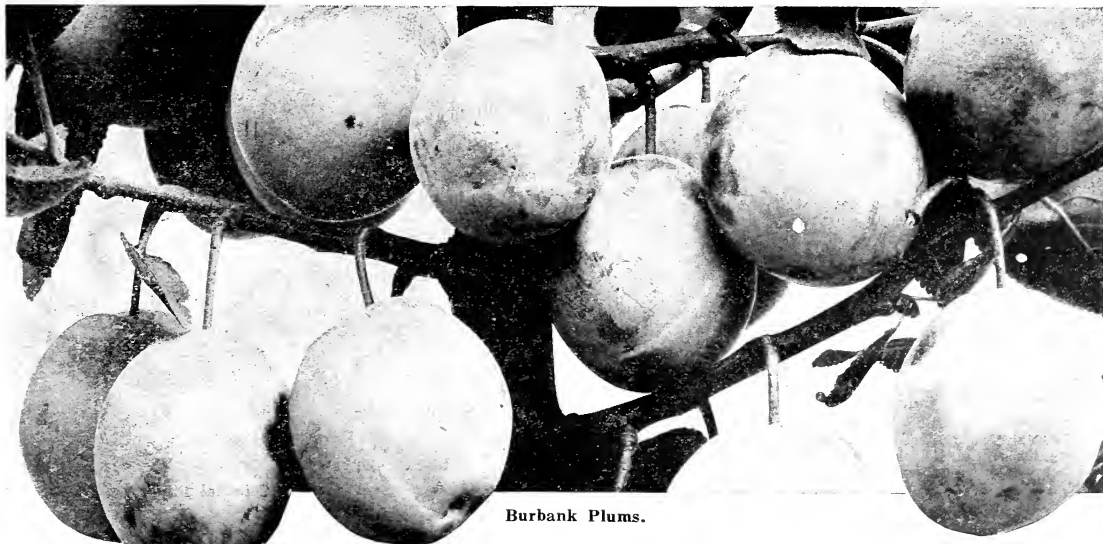
	Each	Per doz.	100
2 to 3 foot trees	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 foot trees .....	.75	7.50	60.00
4 to 6 foot trees	1.00	10.00	75.00

BOTAN (Abundance). A beautiful lemon-yellow with cherry red, large, tapering to a point. Flesh yellow, melting and rich; aromatic. June.

GONZALES. A very large, bright red, showy sort. Quality the best, being sweet and juicy. Result of a cross between the Wild Goose and Japanese. About June 20th.

BURBANK. Color cherry red, mottled with yellow. Yellow fleshed. A good market sort, as it stands long transportation. Tree spreading in growth, and apt to overbear; for that reason, young trees should not be allowed to mature all fruit set. Ripen about July 1st.

WILD GOOSE. An old favorite. One of the earliest, about June 1st. Medium size, bright vermilion red, fine quality. A deservedly popular standard sort.



Burbank Plums.



Jonathan Apples.

Apples

Texas apples are making a record. We have in the state some of the best apple country to be found anywhere. North and West Texas furnish apple growing opportunities that are unexcelled. The best apples in the world are grown in the far western section from Toyah to El Paso.

Prices,	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	7.50	60.00

RED JUNE. Medium size, bright red in color, fine quality. Juicy and productive. One of the best for first early.

BEN DAVIS. Oblong, red striped, handsome, mild, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, hardy. One of the most profitable market apples. Winter.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian variety. Tree hardy and moderately vigorous. An early and good bearer. Fruit small.

JONATHAN. Medium, light yellow covered with red stripes. Flesh tender and juicy. Excellent for table and market. Early winter.

Crab Apples

This valuable fruit thrives on most any kind of land and will thrive and come to perfection where other apples fail.

TRANSCENDENT. Ripe in July. One of the best and the only one we list. Esteemed for preserves and sweet pickles. A beautiful, attractive crab. Color yellow, deeply splashed with red. Begins to bear young and is always a sure and abundant cropper. On account of its exquisitely beautiful buds and blossoms it makes a good ornamental tree.

Price the same as apples.

Figs

Figs sometimes winter-kill in latitude north of Waco, but are worthy of planting extensively anywhere south of us. Any home garden should have some figs, even if there is danger of winter-killing. The sprouts and suckers should be kept down and the tree pruned so that the trunks are clean for at least two feet from the ground. They will bear better and stand more cold if so treated.

Price,	Each	Doz.	100
Small trees	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$30.00
Medium trees .....	.50	5.00	40.00

CELESTIAL. A little blue fig. Is sometimes called "Sugar Fig." Very hardy. One of the best for Central Texas. Is ripe in July.

BROWN TURKEY. Resembles the above, but is larger and a little browner in color. Late fig, comes in October.

GREEN ISCHIA. Yellowish green in color. Good size. Has a delicate thin skin, the pulp is bright red. Is very prolific. Ripens about August 1st.

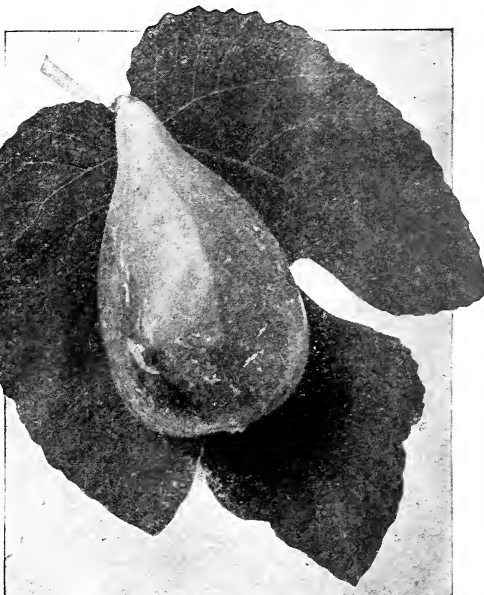
MAGNOLIA. Large, pale green, brown at the end. The great preserving fig of South Texas. Bears at one year old and if frozen down will bear on new growth first year. It is sometimes called the "Never Fail."

Japan Persimmon

This magnificent fruit should be planted wherever hardy, which is over the cotton belt of the South. Its attractive foliage and luscious fruit make it a favorite wherever known. The tree is a good grower and regular bearer. Should not be planted extensively north of latitude 35.

Price	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. trees	\$0.50	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft. trees75	7.50

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Celestial Fig.

Pecans

"I want no monument of stone or marble, but plant at my head a Pecan tree and at my feet an old-fashioned Walnut * * * and when these trees shall bear, let the Pecans and Walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees."—James Stephen Hogg.

We believe there could be no better introduction to this wonderful nut tree than the words quoted above that were spoken by ex-Governor Hogg less than twenty-four hours before his death. The growing of Pecans in a large commercial way has of course never been thoroughly tried out, but all the figures made from our present knowledge of its possibilities surely indicate that for a sure profit and permanent investment, there is nothing will compare with a Pecan grove. Luther Burbank says: "If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing as I do the possibilities of the Pecan industry, and devote my life in propagating new species of the Pecan and doing the same work there in nut culture as I have done here in other lines of horticulture. Your Pecan is superior to our walnut and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it? I cannot think of any kind of diversion likely to pay the Southern farmer as well as Pecan growing. Cotton will not always be 10 cents a pound; when it gets down to 5 and 6 cents again the income from a grove of Pecans will be very acceptable. Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small and when they get large enough to shade the land the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present prices."

To show the permanency of the investment we quote from a paper read by Mr. Ramsey before meeting of Texas Nut Growers' Association:

"The Pecan attains to great age and immense size. There are in Texas trees which have measured over six feet in diameter and are probably centuries old. As many as nineteen bushels of nuts have been gathered from a single tree at one crop. Seedling trees in the wild state commence to bear at from six to twelve years of age, this being determined by their environments and inherent qualities."

CULTURE

We cannot do better than quote from a paper read before Nut Growers' Association at Abilene by Fernando Miller, of Lampasas:

"Soil. It has been stated that any soil is available for growing Pecans, but this is not a fact. There are many thousand acres of poor, shallow, rocky land in some sections on which the planting of Pecans would be a waste of time and money. They thrive best on deep, rich soil. Lands along the creeks and river valleys which are subject to occasional overflows and which are underlaid with a permanent water supply are most ideal for Pecan growing. It is always best to plant the trees where their tap roots will reach the water, but this is not absolutely necessary for their productiveness. It has been stated that a Pecan tree will not bear until its tap root strikes permanent water. A more absurd statement concerning a Pecan was never made. There are thousands of bearing trees which refute such a claim. The Pecan is very deep rooting and the rainfall in most portions of our State is sufficient to mature fine nuts."

"Planting. Pecans may be successfully transplanted any time from the last of November until the middle or last of



Branch of Pecans.

March. They usually grow better when planted early, because the cut roots have time to callous before the top begins to grow, and besides the winter rains will settle the dirt around the tree, and this is an important thing. Pecans should be set from thirty to forty feet apart each way. While it is best to give them plenty of room, it should be remembered that budded or grafted trees of the improved varieties do not require the space that the wild kinds do. Trees which are very fruitful do not usually make a surplus timber growth. As to how to plant a Pecan tree, an opinion cannot be expressed without opposing some other fellow's views. This is a question which is being warmly discussed. This is my way of planting: The land is well prepared by breaking, as though a field crop is to be planted; small holes are dug, the trees are set in them, the dirt is firmly packed around them and plenty of water is given. The trees are prepared for planting by closely pruning both the tops and the roots. If by leaving large roots on the trees, and digging large, deep holes they would grow better, surely no one should refuse to go to that trouble.

"Care of the Orchard. It is with the care of the orchard as it is with the planting of the trees. There is quite a difference of opinion as to the best method. Some contend that we should follow nature by allowing the ground around the trees to remain undisturbed, while others say the orchard should always be given the best of cultivation. I have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss these questions here, but it is expected I should give some information along this line, and with due respect for the opinions of others, I will say this: All that is expected of a Pecan tree until it reaches bearing age is wood growth. It would follow that anything which is favorable to such growth should be available. No young Pecan tree should be starved for either moisture or plant food; therefore, they should have frequent and shallow cultivation, for such cultivation conserves the moisture and makes the plant food available for the trees. When the trees become well established, say 8 or 10 years old, and it is found that they bear better without cultivation—when such bearing is not induced by their being unduly dwarfed—cultivation should cease. No trees should be cultivated unless good results from it."

STUART. This is one of the best tried out sorts, is grown successfully over a wide range of territory. Nuts are large, going 36 to 45 to pound, are of fine shape and appearance.

SCHLEY. Very thin shelled, the meats are plump and separate easily. Quality the best.

FROTSCHER. Originated in Louisiana. A large, fine sort. The nuts are long, cylindrical, tapering slightly. Tree thrifty. Considered one of the best.

PRICES

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25 each	\$14.00 per doz.	\$100.00 per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50 each	15.00 per doz.	125.00 per 100



Basket of Pecans.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing, but on all orders for \$10.00 or more we will prepay express. Orders for less amount will go express collect. If wanted by parcel post send additional for postage.



Concord Grapes.

Mulberries

Are desirable as a shade tree and the fruit is prized by many both for pies and eating raw. Every back yard and chicken run should have mulberry trees. They make a quick growth and are long-lived, begin to bear in May and continue for sixty days.

HICK'S EVERBEARING. This is the standard fruiting Mulberry and considered the best; very hardy and a strong grower. This is the only one we list and fills the bill for a Mulberry better than any other one sort.

Price,	Each	Per doz.
3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.75	7.50

Grapes

Since experience has taught us what varieties to plant in Texas there has been little to interfere with growing grapes successfully. They must be carefully pruned and cultivated. Without cultivation it is impossible to succeed with any kind of fruit in Texas, or anywhere else for that matter. A good trellis for Grapes is to set posts about 16 to 20 feet apart. On top of these posts about 4 to 5 feet from the ground nail cross arms about two feet long and on the two ends of these cross arms stretch wires the length of the rows. Tie up the stems between these wires and train the branches to rest on the top, thus forming an arbor that will protect the fruit from the sun and leaving the vines in the best shape for spraying. Prune in midwinter when the vine is dormant and don't be afraid to cut them back. All weak shoots should be trimmed back entirely and only part of the strong ones left, and they should be cut back to within 6 to 8 inches of the old wood.

Price, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. Larger size, 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY. Bunch is medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom. Vine exceedingly hardy and entirely exempt from mildew. Its earliness makes it desirable. Berries black. Two weeks earlier than Concord. June.

NIAGARA. Sometimes called the White Concord. Large, greenish white, extra fine quality.

CONCORD. The old standby. A large purple grape, moderately sweet and juicy; hardy, productive and adapted to almost any soil. June.

CATAWBA. Well known as the great wine grape. Bunches and berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purple when fully ripe. A sweet, rich, musky flavor. August.

DELAWARE. Bunches small, compact, shouldered. Berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red. Flesh very juicy and without hard pulp. Flavor sweet, spicy and delicious. June.

HERBEMONT. Berry small, large bunch, fine all over Texas. A strong grower, one of the best for black land.

Cherries

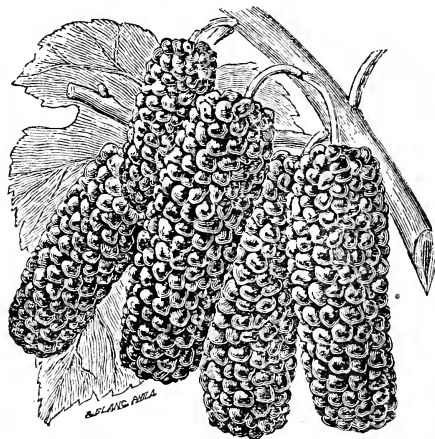
In most of Texas this is rather an uncertain fruit. In Northwest Texas they are a profitable and valuable crop and should do well where apples thrive. We quote only the two sorts that have proven the best for the South.

Price,	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 ft. trees	\$0.75	\$ 7.50	\$60.00
4 to 6 ft. trees	1.00	10.00	75.00

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, juicy, and rich acid flavor; hardy and reliable. One of the best early sour cherries.

MONTMORENCY. Large red, ripening ten days after Early Richmond. Tree slow grower, but prolific. Valuable sour cherry.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing, but on all orders for \$10.00 or more we will prepay express. Orders for less amount will go express collect. If wanted by Parcel Post send additional for postage.



Mulberries.

Strawberries

Are the queen of the small fruits and are grown with success in most parts of Texas. Nothing pays better as a market crop and for home garden no berry will give greater satisfaction. For field, make the rows three feet apart and plant one foot apart in row. For garden the rows may be two feet apart. They should be well mulched in summer to help them resist the heat and drouth. We do not carry a number of varieties, but have selected one of the best tried sorts.

KLONDIKE. The most popular Strawberry in this section. Last season one man in this county sold his crop of Klondike berries at the rate of \$1,200 per acre. Bright red; very showy; fruit of the highest quality, acid, very firm and an excellent shipper.

Price, 25c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

EVERBEARING. We believe these are worthy of a trial, and we offer a sort that has proven successful in this county. The proper plan is to cut off all buds as soon as they appear until late in July, and thus conserve the strength of the plants for the fall crop. Treated in this way an abundant crop may be looked for during September and October. Good cultivation is essential to bring about the best results, a liberal mulching during the summer is beneficial, and the plants should not be allowed to suffer for lack of water at any time. Price, 50c per doz., postpaid.



Everbearing Strawberry Plant, Showing Blossoms, Green Fruit and Ripened Berries.

Dewberries

Similar to Blackberries except they grow low, trailing on the ground. The berries are large, juicy and delicious. After fruiting about the first of July all the tops can be cut off, piled, and when dry, burned. Price, 60c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

ROGERS. This is a native of South Texas, and the earliest berry on the market. A very strong grower, large berry, very fine quality. Ripens with the wild berry.

AUSTIN-MAYS. Originated near Pilot Point, Texas, and successful all over the state. A very large berry, very prolific. The main crop Dewberry of the State.



McDonald Blackberry.

Blackberries

Profitable berry for home garden or market. Will grow on most any soil. In setting out the whole top of the plant can be cut off, planting the root entirely under ground. They bear the second year, as the fruit comes on the previous year's vines, and after fruiting the vines die. It is a good idea to keep the shoots pinched back when growing to four or five feet. They then form more branches and it is on these branches that the fruit will be formed the next year. Keep all dead vines cut out and allow only the best shoots to grow, at the same time cutting down all suckers that volunteer outside of the hill. Price, 75c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

DALLAS. The most popular Blackberry in the State. A native Texan, strong grower, heavy bearer, fine quality.

MCDONALD. A very fine early berry, strong grower, and fine quality. It must be planted with other berries to be successful, Austin-Mays, Dallas, or Robinson. If more than one variety of Blackberry is planted, one of them should be McDonald.

ROBINSON. A very vigorous, upright growing berry, of large size and splendid quality, introduced by Willard Robinson of Cisco. Ranks high among berries. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Hauptberry

Has characteristics that would seem to class it as a cross between the Blackberry and Dewberry. It is immensely productive and ripens in April and May. The vines of Haupt should be all cut off after fruiting time, as is suggested for Dewberries, every two years. We use Mr. Ramsey's, the introducer's, description: "The late Colonel Haupt, of Hays County, spent much time and money in collecting Dewberries and Blackberries. He got one (probably from Wharton County) that eclipses everything. It is certainly the most valuable variety of fruit of any kind. A few years ago we paid a fancy price for all the plants he could spare. We found them robust growers, never turning yellow, ripening early in April and May, and best of all they never have a faulty or poorly filled berry. They are of good size and of the very highest quality. They keep for a long time after turning black."

"They are productive beyond description. Our foreman declared that the best vine had forty quarts on it. We hardly think so, but it looked as if it had. It has those characteristics which denote it as a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry." Mr. Ramsey in last catalog also relates the following interesting fact about his remarkable berry: "Mr. E. P. Norwood, who lives twelve miles from Austin, met us at our Farmers' Institute and took us aside and made the following statement: 'You remember I got a thousand Dewberries from you a year ago last February. This spring one of my renters proposed to pick and sell for half the money. He turned me over an average cotton rent twenty-two and a half years in advance on a whole acre.' Price, 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100."

Himalaya Berry

Quite a remarkable berry that has been advertised extensively: under favorable conditions it makes 15 to 30 feet growth in a season, and is best on low trees or some support. The fruit is about the same as a blackberry, and parties who have grown it claim it to be a wonderful bearer. It seems really to be a success. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Flowering Shrubs

Just a little peep at Nature will reveal the fact that there is always a greater or less amount of shrubbery to be found in every grove, forest, and along the banks of streams, provided that man has not been there with his destroying hand. Likewise, a well-planted lawn or park is not considered complete unless there is some shrubbery planted along the borders, drives, walks, and around the foundations of the buildings. By carefully studying the surroundings of a place, certain features may be effectively brought into prominence, unsightly objects secured by a judicious arrangement of the shrubbery and perennials. It is an impossibility to arrange a general plan for all places, because each place is a law unto itself. One thing to be borne in mind, in the planting of a lawn, is to do it in such a way as to convey the idea of as much space as possible. It is well to study the varieties of shrubbery that are native to the given locality and plant such of these species together with those varieties that fit into the landscape.

ALTHEA. This is one of the most satisfactory shrubs of the South, of easy growth, stands drouth well, and always in bloom. We have them in white, pink, purple, red, and striped, of the very best sorts. 35c each. Extra size, 50c.

CAPE MYRTLE. These shrubs are constant bloomers and rank with this as one of the most satisfactory flowering shrubs. Pink and crimson. 35c each; large, 50c; white, rather scarce, 50c each.

FLOWERING WILLOW. This is a great dry weather plant and blooms all summer whether it rains or not. It makes a rather large shrub or small tree. A native of West Texas, and a very satisfactory plant, pale lilac mottled with white. 50c each; extra size, 65c.

POMEGRANATE, FRUITING. This is a beautiful flowering shrub, constantly covered with bright orange red blooms and followed by fruit in the fall. 35c each; large size, 50c.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING. Pomegranates are largely grown as an ornamental tree. Those that do not fruit are often preferred as the flowers are larger, double, and fragrant. 35c each; larger size, 50c.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath). The best of the Spireas, a great bloomer, successful.

LILAC. Persian Purple, of easy growth, blooms first season; an old favorite. 35c each.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE. Beautiful white flowers in spring, quite popular.

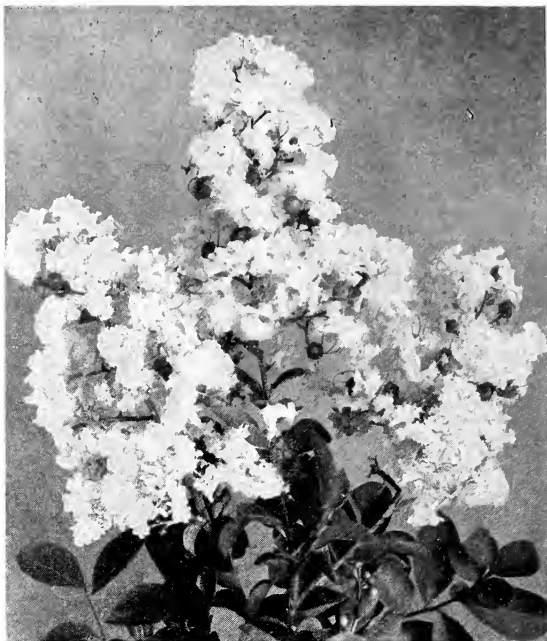
DEUTZIA. Double white flowers tinged with pink. 35c each.

TAMARIX. This is a family of small trees, with feathery plume-like foliage that succeeds almost everywhere. Ends of limbs covered with fine delicate pink blossoms. Deserves a liberal planting. 35c each.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Burning Bush. Covered with brilliant red blossoms early in spring before leaves start; very effective. 35c each; larger size, 50c. Make very fine hedge.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. A very large shrub or small tree; leaves nativ and silver white; flowers yellow and white; very hardy. 35c each.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells). The earliest blooming shrub Covered with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers before leaves The canes curve over, touching the ground. Grows six to eight feet tall. 35c each.



Cape Myrtle.

CAPE JASMINE. An evergreen shrub with glossy foliage and bearing beautiful white flowers which are very fragrant. Each, 50c; larger sizes, 75c to \$1.00.

GOLDEN ELDER (*S. Nigra Aurea*). Ten to fifteen feet; similar to the American, except the foliage is a most attractive golden color which contrasts with surrounding leaves. Each, 35c.

SPICE BUSH (*Lindera Benzoin*). Grows 6 to 10 feet high. An early flowering shrub. The leaves are bright green, fading in autumn to a beautiful yellow. Scarlet berries in summer and early autumn. Each, 35c.

Climbing Vines

We have the following nursery grown stock which are large, thrifty plants, and sure to give satisfactory results.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. A strong growing perennial climber. Covered with star-shaped, white blossoms, very fragrant. Nothing better. 25c each; large size, 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE. Chinese Evergreen. The great popular Southern climber. This variety is about the best for covering fences, etc. Green all winter; blooms white and yellow. 35c each.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A well known compact growing bushy sort. 35c each.

WISTARIA. A very rapid growing vine, producing long, grape-like clusters of blue flowers, early in spring; a very popular old climber. 35c each.

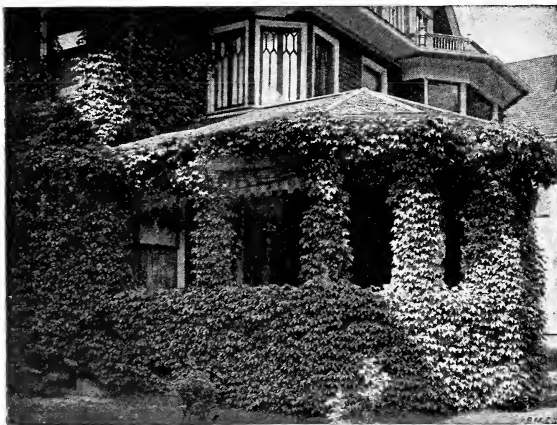
TRUMPET VINE. Strong, vigorous growing vine, which is excellent for covering walls and fences, as it clings firmly with its numerous roots along its stems. Orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are borne at the tips of the branches. Flowers measure 3 to 4 inches long. 35c each.

BOSTON IVY - AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

A beautiful climbing plant. This one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year. Price, 25c each; six for \$1.25; dozen for \$2.00.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY

This is a hardy evergreen climbing vine, with dark, glossy leaves, much used for covering walls of churches and for cemetery work; is a true evergreen; retains its bright green leaves all winter. Very useful for covering graves, especially where grass will not succeed well. Price, 25c each; two for 45c.



Boston Ivy.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing; but on all orders for \$10.00 or more we will prepay express. Orders for less amount will go express collect. If wanted by Parcel Post, send additional for postage.

Shade Trees

SYCAMORE. This is the Maple of the South. Most rapid of our permanent trees, takes beautiful shape naturally, and never bothered with mistletoe or borers. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; extra heavy trees, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Write for prices on larger lots.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, straight, rapid grower. Very ornamental. 6 to 8 feet, 35c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; extra size, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

CAROLINA POPLAR. More spreading than above, and a fine shade tree; rapid growing, fine tree. Price same as above.

JAPANESE VARNISH. A real ornamental shade tree that is successful in this climate; body of tree a smooth, glossy green, very large leaves, tall straight trunk; fine, spreading top. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 6 feet, \$3.00.

UMBRELLA CHINA. The quickest and most useful shade tree we know of. Will make shade while other trees are getting established. Perfect umbrella shape, and very dense shade. Every home should have a few of them. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, extra good, \$1.00. Will be glad to figure on hundred and thousand lots of all above varieties.

WEeping WILLOW. A beautiful ornamental tree, too well known to need description. 4 to 6 feet, 75c; larger size, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

BLACK LOCUST. Especially valuable in the West. Planted extensively for street and shade trees, also for windbreaks. A rapid grower. Price, 50c each.

MAPLE, SILVER. Best suited to moist climates and sandy soils. An exceedingly valuable tree where adapted. Price, 50c to 75c each.

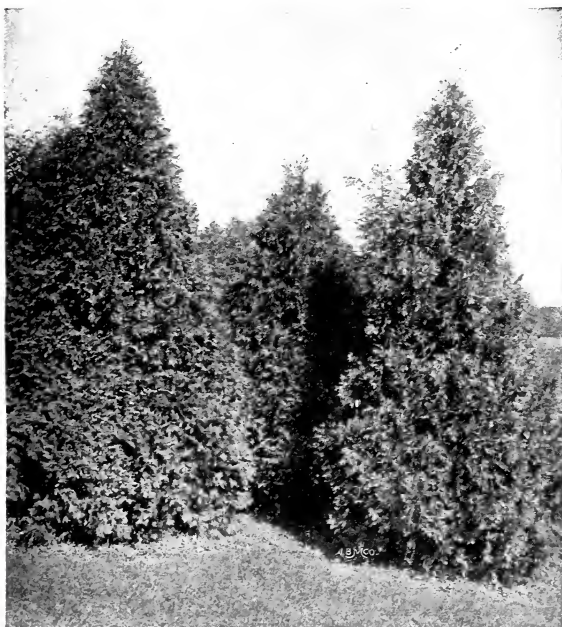
Evergreen Trees

Evergreens are becoming more and more popular in Texas as people become better posted on the varieties that are most suitable for planting. Firs, Spruce, Yews, and Hemlocks are failures here, but the list we quote is a proved one and none of them will disappoint you.

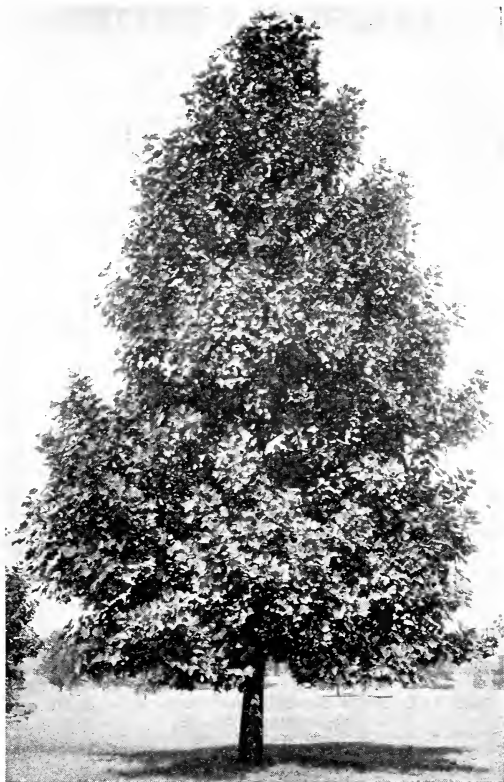
GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE. Very compact, cone-shaped, needs no trimming; beautiful light green. 15 to 18 inches, 75c; larger plants, \$1.00 to \$4.00. Large sizes are balled, which makes them no trouble to grow.

ROSEDALE ARBOR-VITAE. By far the prettiest of the whole class; originated in Texas, cross between Retinispora and Golden Arbor-vitae; very compact growth, of beautiful light green; delicate, plummy foliage. These must be balled to transplant successfully. 15 to 20 inches, \$1.00; larger plants up to \$5.00. Extra fine.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE. More open growers than Golden, fine for hedge or wind-shield, or large lawns, as single specimens. 50c to \$2.00 ea. h.



American Arbor-Vitae.



Sycamore.

IRISH JUNIPER. This is a very fine evergreen, of compact, upright growth, and one of our finest evergreens. 18 to 24 inches, balled, \$2.00; 2 feet, balled, \$1.00. (These plants are bunched and heavy, not safe to handle without bailing).

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Hardy in this latitude, seems to thrive in any soil or location; being indigenous in the South, the impression prevails that it will not do in cold or dry climates; this is incorrect; it is growing in Washington, D. C., Illinois, Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas, and in fact we do not know of any place where it has been tried that it does not grow and bloom well. The flowers are pure white, measuring 12 to 15 inches across, the petals thick and waxy, and very fragrant; the leaves are evergreen and quite thick, glossy above, rough and hairy beneath; tree is easy to transplant, but leaves must be cut off when moved. 3 feet, \$2.00; larger size, about \$1.00 per each foot in height.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM. A fine, broad-leaved evergreen, succeeding well all over the State from Waco southward. It is the evergreen used on the plazas at San Antonio, that are so admired by tourists. Used as screens, backgrounds, or single specimens. Price, \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to size.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. A stocky, heavy evergreen with medium sized, thick, fleshy leaves, rich, dark, glossy green, that keeps its color winter and summer. Very fine for single specimens, wherever an evergreen is wanted. Not of the Arbor-vitae type. Also the very finest hedge plants, easy to grow and can be trimmed to any shape; nice bushy plants. \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to size.

CAPE JASMINE. This is the finest and most popular of all evergreens of its class. Rich, glossy green all the year, and waxy white, delightfully fragrant flowers in spring. Good plants, 50c; larger plants, 75c to \$1.00.

The price on all Nursery Stock is F. O. B. Waco. No charge for packing; but on all orders for \$10.00 or more we will prepay express. Orders for less amount will go express collect. If wanted by Parcel Post, send additional for postage.

March 21st, 1919.

Received a collection of your Cabbage plants last year and every plant gave good satisfaction. Also received the catalogue for this year.

MRS. ALVIDE PETERSON,
Westly, Wisc., R. F. D. 5.

Hedge Plants

Hedges for making property line on town property or to take the place or hide unsightly fences on the farm will add much to the looks and value of your home.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This is a very rapid growing plant with bright green, glossy leaves, is a very rapid grower, easily grown, and is used more for hedges than any other plant in this country. Good plants, 18 inches to 2 feet, \$5.00 per 100; heavier grade, \$6.50 per 100.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. This is a hardy evergreen in the South. Leaves dark, shining green, which remain beautiful throughout the year. Has dainty white flowers in June, followed by black berries. 18 to 24 inch plants, \$10.00 per 100.

TREE BOX. Leaves small, rich shining green; used all over the world for borders and single specimens; slow grower. Can trim to suit. 10 to 12 inch plants, 50c; small plants for edging, \$30.00 per 100.

Other Plants and Roots

RHUBARB or PIEPLANT. This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. Plant in rows four feet apart, with plants three feet distant. It deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Good strong roots. Price, \$1.00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS. This is easily grown and worth more than most anything you can put in the garden. Good plants, \$2.00 per 100.

HORSERADISH. Very choice sets. Price, 35c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.



California Privet.

General Information

OUR TERMS ON NURSERY STOCK are cash with order, or part of it if goods are wanted C. O. D. The prices quoted are all F. O. B. Waco and the customer pays the express charges except where the order amounts to \$10.00 or more at prices here quoted, in which case we pay all express charges and deliver the goods. We can send by parcel post if more convenient to customer, but in that case remit extra for postage. Guess the amount large enough, and if in excess of postage requirements we will return it to you. If orders for Nursery Stock are sent by Parcel Post they will be at the customer's risk.

NO EXPRESS ALLOWED on any orders for trees that must be shipped with "balled" roots, that is, with the ball of earth on the roots, as is necessary to insure safe carriage on some trees like the Evergreen; on these trees we cannot give the prepaid offer on orders of \$10.00 or more, but must be sent at purchaser's expense.

UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED we will take the liberty of substituting varieties that are similar when we happen to be out of the particular sort ordered, but you may rest assured we will not abuse this privilege.

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE for delivery of goods in good condition if sent by express, for the stock being as represented, but it is hereby understood and agreed that Our Responsibility is only to the amount of the value of the goods.

MISTAKES WILL HAPPEN. If they occur with you, report them at once and we will always do our best to rectify them.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL. Be careful in unpacking to note everything and immediately "heel-in" in moist soil till planted, or plant at once. Never allow roots to dry.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560 plants
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890 plants
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722 plants
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210 plants
8 feet apart each way.....	680 plants
10 feet apart each way.....	435 plants
12 feet apart each way.....	320 plants
14 feet apart each way.....	223 plants
16 feet apart each way.....	170 plants
18 feet apart each way.....	130 plants
20 feet apart each way.....	108 plants
25 feet apart each way.....	69 plants
30 feet apart each way.....	48 plants

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES.

Standard Apples	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Standard Pears	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Peaches, Plums, Apricots.....	16 to 20 feet apart each way
Blackberries and Dewberries.....	2 to 3x6 feet apart each way
Strawberries	2x2 or 1½x3 feet apart each way



Formal Planting, Showing Perennial Garden and Tree Box Specimens.



Rose Garden.

Roses

Roses should mean as much for Texas as they do for California. With proper care, they bloom nine or ten months out of the year, while they would abundantly pay for planting if we only had for our trouble the profusion of bloom that is so spontaneous in April and May.

Never before was there such a wealth of Roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. They are also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom.

What can be said of early fall and winter planting of trees and shrubs, applies equally to Roses. The large field-grown bushes we offer are the most ideal Roses for transplanting and if set out early will begin blooming in early spring. All our Roses are grown from cuttings and are on their own roots. The stock we offer here is all field-grown and has fine roots. It is not to be compared with much two-year-old Rose stocks—so called, that are discarded bench stocks of commercial florists.

Price 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

We have smaller plants at from 25 to 35 cts. each, but recommend the larger plants for early planting.

Sunburst

A magnificent new copper orange colored Rose. Is by far the best rose of its color and is sure to rank with the American Beauty in value and popularity. It has excellent foliage and the flowers are borne on good stems. The color is brilliant in the extreme, showing all the shades of orange. It is a big everblooming Rose and a great favorite.

American Beauty

Belongs to the Hybrid Perpetual class and is well known as one of the grandest blooming Roses we have; makes splendid buds and magnificent large blooms. Color deep, rich crimson, exquisitely shaded; true perpetual bloomer, bearing flowers all through the season. Always scarce and in great demand.

Meteor

Notwithstanding this famous old hardy favorite has long been grown, it still may be regarded as the most beautifully formed, brilliant velvety crimson variety now in cultivation. Beautiful buds and flowers, very large and exquisitely made. The bush is remarkably vigorous in growth, perfectly hardy and constantly in bloom.

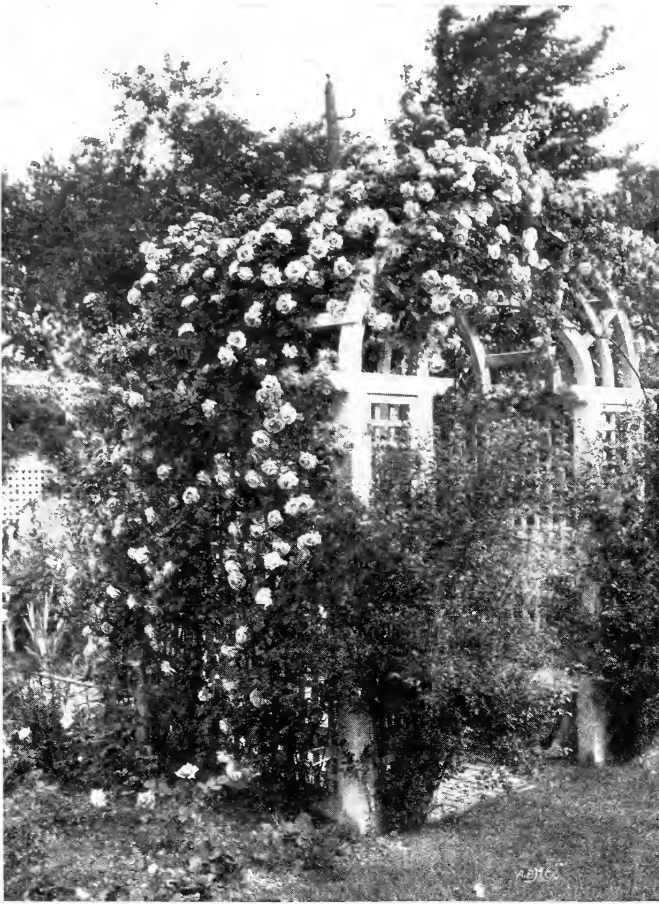
White Maman Cochet

A splendid Rose, has all the good qualities of Maman Cochet. Like some other white Roses, this variety, especially in the autumn, shows pink markings on the outside petals when the flower is in bud. When open the blooms are pure white and entrancingly lovely, large, fragrant, hardy, and freely produced.



White Maman Cochet Rose.

ROSES FROM GREENHOUSE—2½ INCH POTS, 25c; 6 FOR \$1.25; \$2.25 PER DOZEN. 4-INCH POTS, 40c EACH; 6 FOR \$2.25; \$4.00 PER DOZEN, POSTPAID.



Crimson Rambler Roses.

MAMAN COCHET. Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long, stiff stems. Unquestionably the queen of pink Tea Roses and a leading cut-flower variety.

YELLOW COCHET (Lady Plymouth). Pearly-cream petals faintly flushed with a piquant finish; blooms very large and full and of spiral form; delicately tea perfumed; free-flowering; continuous, erect, bronzed growth. A new "Yellow Cochet" of the Souvenir de Pierre Notting type.

HELEN GOULD, or BALDWIN (Red Cochet). An incessant grower and bloomer, hardy everywhere. Long, beautiful buds and full, double flowers of warm, rosy-crimson, resembling a red ripe watermelon.

HELEN GOOD. The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper; very chaste and beautiful. The color, with its immense size and exquisite form, makes it without question the greatest Tea Rose ever introduced, and we are proud to have brought it out.

MY MARYLAND. Salmon-pink of a soft and pleasing shade, with long stems and long pointed buds, very full in bloom and exquisitely fragrant. A splendid new Rose, easy to manage and free to grow. Many good judges pronounce it the successor to Bridesmaid or Killarney.

RHEA REID. A new Rose of the American Beauty type, but of the easiest culture, does well and flowers perfectly under all weather conditions. Does not blight or mildew. The large, perfect flowers vary in color with the season, being a bright cherry rose in summer, while in winter they are a deep crimson scarlet.

MISTRESS AARON WARD. Most striking color—Indian-yellow shading to lemon-cream at edges of petals. Very large and full, of refined form, cupped and very deep, effectively showing the golden heart. Conceded to be a splendid new garden Rose, while latest tests have proven it a valuable addition to the forcing class.

PRESIDENT TAFT. Shell-pink of a shining, intense and distinctive color; of beautiful globular form, perfect in stem and handsome, glossy foliage. A splendid new forcer for summer and autumn.

THE RICHMOND. Well known; brilliant crimson-scarlet, not very double but beautiful in bud form. It is a foregone conclusion that Richmond, being so amenable to ordinary culture, will outclass any red Rose hitherto introduced, and we believe that in a short time it will take the place of all other red Roses.

BRIDESMAID. Pink Tea Rose. Here we have a grand Rose, a sport from the old standby, Catherine Mermet. The bud is of exquisite shape and contour, so solid and firm, and the stems are so long and stiff, that no other Rose will compare with it in keeping qualities after being cut.

BRIDE. White Tea Rose. This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large flowers on long, stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free-blooming and hardy. Grown to some extent as a cut-flower variety, but its chief value lies in its striking beauty as an outdoor bloomer and bedder, with bronzy-green foliage.

WHITE KILLARNEY. A pure white sport of the popular Killarney Rose, identical in every way with its parent excepting in color, which is pure white.

Climbing Roses

MARECHAL NIEL. Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion, with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone. A special favorite in the South, where it attains the greatest perfection, while its buds are worn the world over. The finest of all yellow climbers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. More than prodigal in the profusion of its bloom, more than 15,000 roses have been counted on a single plant. This marvelous profusion of bloom is not uncommon with this splendid Rose. The blooms remain on the plant a long time without losing any of their brightness. It is vigorous in habit of growth, the shoots attaining a height of ten to twenty feet. The foliage is retained to a great extent during the winter, making it almost an evergreen, and the plant is on that account valuable for culture in the South.

YELLOW RAMBLER. The Yellow Rambler has been found to successfully withstand without protection, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below. The flowers are borne in clusters, after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler, and are a bright lemon yellow, changing to creamy-white.

PINK RAMBLER, or Euphrosyne. A vigorous climber producing large trusses of delightfully fragrant flowers of deep pink.

NEW TRIER. A seedling from the Yellow Rambler. Unlike the other Roses of this class it is of perpetual blooming habit. While its heaviest show of bloom is in the early summer, yet it also produces a considerable quantity of flowers all through the late summer and fall. Of very vigorous habit of growth and absolutely hardy. Clean, glossy foliage, free from mildew or insect pests. Flowers are of good size, larger than most of the Rambler class. Color is a soft, creamy white, changing to pure white.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Soft, shell-pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand Rose in every way. This Rose is one of the most valuable climbers for Texas. No Rose makes a better showing in Waco than the Dorothy Perkins. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, the individual flowers being larger than that variety. Highly recommended.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. T. W.) A seedling from American Beauty with an admixture of Wichuraiana and Tea blood. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. Better blooming qualities, good foliage, and has proven hardy and withstood heat and drought. A most desirable acquisition to any garden.



Alfalfa.

Leguminous Forage Crops

For Fall and Winter Planting

Leguminous plants are those which have the power of gathering atmospheric nitrogen and putting it in condition available for vegetation. For hundreds of years it has been known that this family of plants instead of depleting the soil have made it richer, but now we understand why this is. On the roots of Clover, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, etc., a certain bacteria work, forming nodules—and it is really the animal life and decay furnished by these millions of bacteria at work on the roots of the plants that put back the nitrogen in the soil. At the same time the bacteria seems to be necessary for the best development of the plants, and in soil deficient in them the legumes will not thrive.

ALFALFA. An acre of Alfalfa in good productive condition will add one hundred dollars in value to that acre of land. Alfalfa can be and is being grown successfully in many parts of Texas. It is a deep feeder and does best on a loose subsoil. Twenty pounds of seed is required per acre, either drilled or broadcast. From August to November is a good time to plant. If any grain is used as a nurse crop, a light seeding only should be used, and it should be cut for hay as early as possible the following spring so that it may not smother the growing crop of Alfalfa. Four to six cuttings can be made under favorable conditions, with a return of \$40 to \$60 per acre. The hay has a feeding value equal pound for pound with wheat bran. It should be cut just before coming in bloom. A good stand once secured will last for years. 40c per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs., postpaid, \$3.50. F. O. B. Waco by express or freight, \$30.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100 lb. rate.

BURR CLOVER. This is another valuable forage plant or soil builder. Like Clover, Cow Peas, Vetch, and Alfalfa, it belongs to the legume family, gathers nitrogen from the air, and stores it in the soil for the benefit of future crops. Sow 20 pounds of hulled seed per acre any time from August to November 15. The second year it makes the best pasture for hogs or cattle from February to the middle of April, after which it can be allowed to grow for a hay or seed crop that can be gotten off the ground in time for a crop of June corn. With Rescue Grass it makes a good winter lawn. Should not be planted too deep, not more than three-fourths of an inch. Bermuda sod, if disked well, can be sown with Burr Clover, and the combination makes a permanent meadow that will produce valuable hay crops. 35c per pound, postpaid; 10 lbs., postpaid, \$3.00. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$22.50 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs. at 100 lb. rate.

WHITE BOKHARA, or SWEET CLOVER. Sweet Clover resembles Alfalfa in appearance, habits of growth and food content, or nutritive value. It is very hardy, makes rank growth of stems, leaves and roots; is not a pest but easily eradicated by ploughing. It seeds itself; adapted to all soils; withstands the cold winters and hot summers to a remarkable extent. For feed or forage can be cut when young, for when it gets old cattle do not relish it. Sow at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Plant during February and March for spring planting, or in August, September, or October for fall planting. 45c per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs., postpaid, \$4.00. F. O. B. Waco, by express or freight, \$32.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs. at 100 lb. rate.

CRIMSON CLOVER. This is an annual and should be a valuable winter cover crop in Texas. Sow from September to November; 20 lbs. to an acre. The seed is not very expensive and it should prove as valuable as Burr Clover for winter pasture. As a soil restorer it is equal to any of the

leguminous family. It can be sown in the cotton or corn fields and furnish grazing during the winter and then be plowed under in time for either corn or cotton. A good crop of hay can be cut by the first of May, still in time to be followed by cotton. Texas will come to understand the value of "cover crops" of this kind to protect soil from leaching. The Northern fields are frozen and covered with snow during winter, but in the South the winter rains have a full chance to leach and wash out the fertility of the soil, which can only be prevented by planting the bare places with some cover crop. Price, per lb., 30c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.75. F. O. B. Waco, 100 lbs., \$20.00. 50 lbs., at 100 lb. rate.

LESPEDEZA—JAPAN CLOVER. Another perennial legume: will grow anywhere, on any soil. In good soil will grow 20 to 30 inches high and cut a big hay crop. We quote from a recent article in Southern Cultivator, by Mr. C. M. Barrow, of Louisiana: "This was once an all-cotton point, but now with Lespedeza, yielding from one to three tons of the finest hay per acre, selling F. O. B. at my station for \$15.00 per ton, and ten bushels of seed per acre, averaging from three to four dollars, I find it more profitable than raising cotton. * * * It is easy to cure, will grow on any soil, no matter how poor; will stop washing in the gullies; in fact we first discovered it in the ditches on the public roads. Being a Clover it is a fine land renovator, makes good pasture, and cannot be endorsed too highly." If unhulled seed is used, about 25 pounds to an acre is required. Sow either fall or spring. Can be sown with grain in the fall or scattered over the growing crop in late winter. Get some of this valuable forage plant started on your farm and it will spread by natural means rapidly but never can be a pest. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, all prepaid in Texas. Larger quantities by freight or express, not prepaid, \$35.00 per 100 lbs.

HAIRY VETCH, also called Sand or Winter Vetch. Build up the fertility of your soil by planting this wonderful forage plant. What Cow Peas are as a summer crop Winter Vetch is for a winter crop, only we believe it will be even more profitable and satisfactory. It can be planted from August to January 1st in Texas; can be planted alone, or with Oats, Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, or Rescue Grass. If sown alone, 50 or 60 lbs. are required per acre, 4 to 8 quarts of oats per acre if sown with Vetch help to hold it up. Vetch hay is richer in protein than Alfalfa. The crop is a great one for building up the fertility of the land. 45c per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs., postpaid, \$4.00. F. O. B. Waco, by freight or express, \$35.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs. at 100 lb. rate.

March 18th, 1919.

The plants I got from you last year were nice plants and you gave me good count and I was well pleased with the collection.

MRS. L. J. EAGLE,
R. F. D. 2, Burlington, Kans.

Seed Grain, Grass Seed and Other Forage Crops

For Fall and Winter Planting



Dwarf Essex Rape.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The ideal quick winter forage, does best in cool weather of fall and winter. Will not be injured by any freeze. It is especially valuable for hog pasture, and for all stock. It can be sown in the corn or cotton fields in August, September, or October, and will produce quickly an abundance of green feed. A plant with as great feeding value as Rape should find a welcome on all farms where hogs are raised. In feeding value an acre of Rape equals more than an acre of corn, and the cost of harvesting is nothing, as it is done by the hogs. Price, per lb., 30c; 10 lbs. at 25c, postpaid. By express or freight, F. O. B. Waco, \$17.00 per 100 lbs. 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

NICARAGUA WHEAT. There is an increasing demand for this valuable wheat and it seems to be especially adapted to Texas conditions. It is one of the best yielders, a remarkable drought resister and a sure cropper. Valuable for winter grazing, and if proper care is taken not injured by it. Ask for prices.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS. This is a staple Oat in this part of the country, is well known and hard to be improved on for a general purpose Oat. We furnish only carefully re-cleaned seed. Ask for prices.

WINTER RYE. Valuable for winter pasture. May be sown in spring or fall from August to November. Ask for prices.

BARLEY, BEARDED. One of the most productive sorts and furnishes an abundance of winter pasture. Ask for prices.

SPELTZ, or EMMER. This grain is of comparatively recent introduction in this country. Is claimed by some to be the primitive wheat, the kind grown by the ancients. It resembles rye in habit of growth, is early, stands drought, yields well, makes fine pasture or hay. The grain resembles wheat, but has a husk like barley. Ask for prices.

Bermuda Grass

This valuable grass is too well known in Texas to need a description. It is about the only grass for summer lawns. As a field crop it deserves more attention. Will grow on almost any soil. For hay it can be cut two or three times during the season. The hay is as valuable as Timothy. Prof. Tracy advises after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed both before and after the sowing, and if possible smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May, and by October the Bermuda may be cut. Seed required, 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. 75c per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs. postpaid, \$5.50. Write for price on larger quantities.

Rhodes Grass

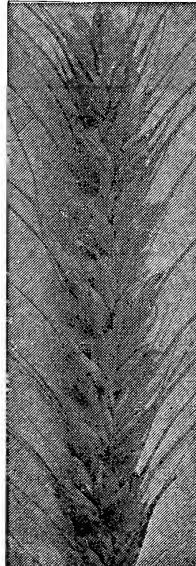
This remarkable and comparatively unknown grass was discovered by the great Cecil Rhodes in South Africa and cultivated and developed by him and gradually spread over South Africa. Then it was carried to Australia and New Zealand, and was the means of making the sheep pastures in those countries several times as productive and as valuable as before. It is now grown with increasing success in Florida, Southwest Texas, Louisiana and along the coasts.

The proper time to sow Rhodes Grass depends upon the section and upon the season itself. Along the coast where there is no danger of cold weather, the sowing may be made in the fall if the soil is in good condition to make a good moist seed-bed. Further inland where a good moist spring occurs, it should be sown in the early part of the year, say from February and then on until June.

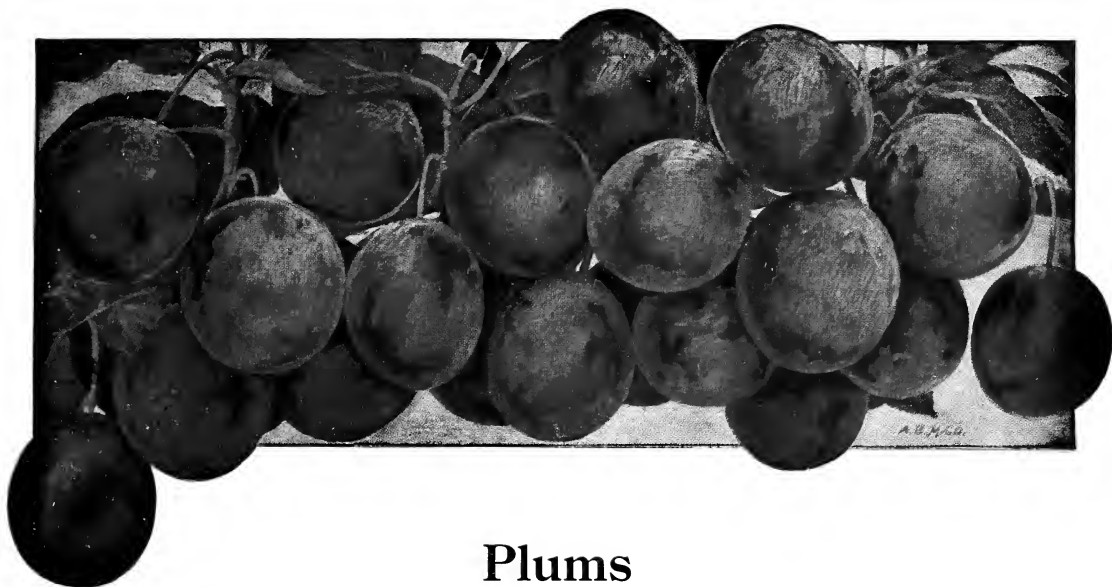
Rhodes Grass grows dense as well as tall, so that the stems are not large and the hay is not coarse. In fact, it is practically like Timothy Hay. On analysis it shows the highest protein content of any grass known, practically equaling the legumes. Therefore, it is a hay crop of the greatest value and a pasture crop unequalled. Price, 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$4.75. 10 lbs. for \$9.00, all postpaid. Ask for prices on larger lots.

Rescue Grass

A valuable winter grass. Sow in fall, 30 lbs. to the acre. Makes a valuable winter pasture and ripens its seed in March. Used in combination with Burr Clover both for winter lawns and pasture on Bermuda sod, will furnish green feed all winter. 30c per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs., postpaid, \$1.80. F. O. B. Waco by freight or express, \$17.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.



Speltz or Emmer.



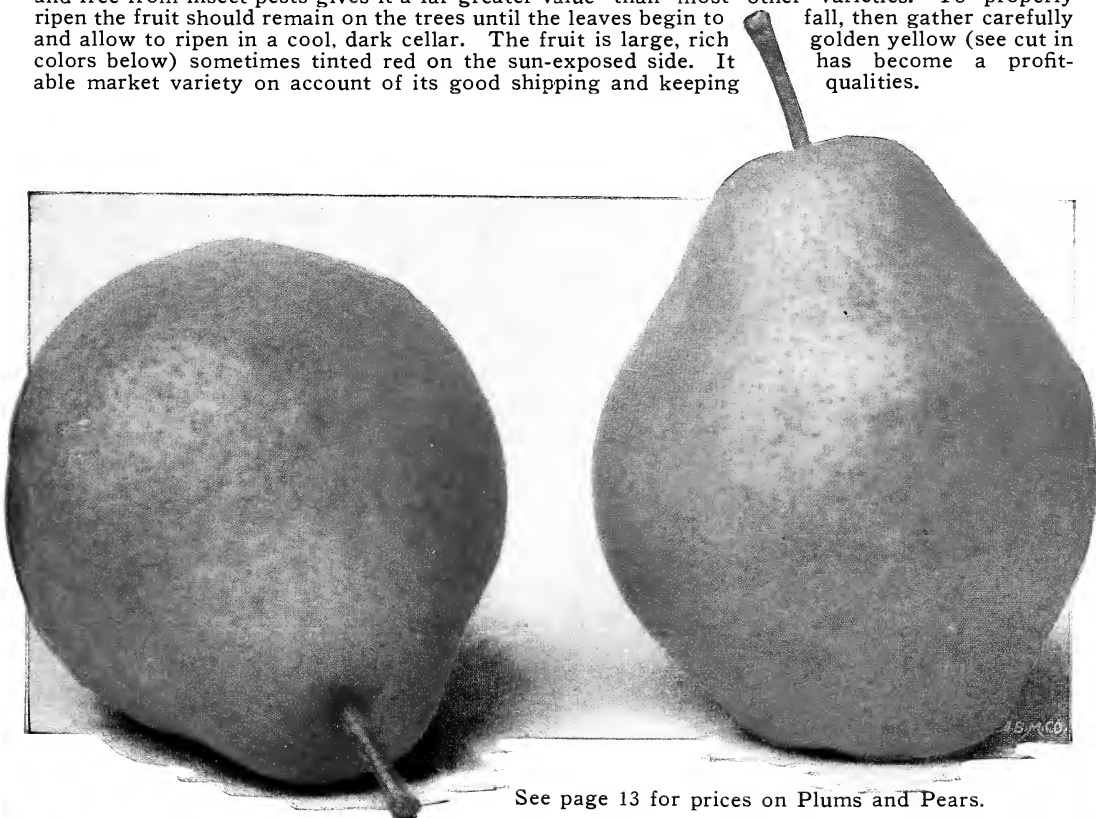
Plums

If plums are properly selected for this country they are about as sure to fruit and are as satisfactory as any of the fruit trees. Many sorts are unfitted for this climate, but our list comprises only those that have been thoroughly tried out. By proper selection of varieties the fruiting season can be extended from June to September. As no other fruit has a greater variety of uses, or is capable of satisfying as many different tastes, the value of the plum in a commercial way is unlimited, and the home orchard is not complete unless it contains a half dozen trees.

Kieffer Pear

The Great Money Maker

The best grown Pear for the market and for canning purposes. The tree being so hardy and free from insect pests gives it a far greater value than most other varieties. To properly ripen the fruit should remain on the trees until the leaves begin to fall, then gather carefully and allow to ripen in a cool, dark cellar. The fruit is large, rich (see cut in has become a profit-qualities.)



See page 13 for prices on Plums and Pears.



HEADQUARTERS FOR

Seeds of All Kinds, Flowering Bulbs
Flower and Vegetable Plants, Nursery Stock

THE RUSH PARK SEED CO.
WACO, TEXAS